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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

Attempted Dakar Landing Denied; Forces Withdrawn

Gen. de Gaulle Reveals Emissaries Fired on When Seeking Talks

London, Sept. 24.

THERE is no truth in reports emanating from Vichy that any British landing at or near Dakar has been attempted, it is learned here.

General Charles de Gaulle's headquarters in London issued the following communique: "Called to Dakar by numerous Frenchmen anxious to continue the fight at his side, General de Gaulle arrived with French soldiers and sailors before the fortress. The naval authorities at Dakar ordered fire to be opened on General de Gaulle's emissaries who had gone without weapons in a motor launch flying the tricolour and a white flag.

"The emissaries were both seriously wounded. Later General de Gaulle having attempted to land his forces peacefully, fire was opened by the Dakar authorities on French sloops and several men were killed and wounded.

"General de Gaulle then withdrew his troops and ships, not wanting to be a party to a fight between Frenchmen."

Ultimatum Delivered

Serious fighting has broken out in French West Africa following the rejection by the French authorities there of an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Dakar, capital of the colony, presented by General Charles de Gaulle, who unexpectedly arrived off the town yesterday with a British naval squadron transporting free French and British forces.

The British squadron, composed of two battleships, four cruisers, six auxiliary cruisers and a certain number of destroyers, immediately began the task of reducing the fortifications on shore when the French rejected the ultimatum.

The British action, according to an official statement issued here, is to forestall German control of Dakar and follows the recent movement of French warships—three French cruisers and three destroyers—from Toulon to that port.

The moment word of the attack was received at Vichy Marshal Petain, head of the French State, summoned a special session of the Inner Cabinet, after which it was briefly announced that France would return force with force.

An order is now learned to have been transmitted to the French authorities in French West Africa to reply to the fire opened on Dakar by British warships.

No Declaration Expected

Although indignation and warnings of reprisals are reported to have been aroused in Vichy by the latest British action, M. Paul Baudoin, Foreign Minister, informed the foreign press that the attack was not *casus belli* and that France would not declare war on England.

In a statement on developments off Dakar, the Ministry of Information says:

"Recent reports have shown that the Germans are making persistent efforts to bring Dakar under their control, and the movement of French ships from Toulon to Dakar, which clearly would not have been effected without German permission, gave further evidence of the attempt that was in contemplation.

"In view of the fact that a considerable element of the population was opposed to the Vichy Government's policy of subservience to Berlin and had declared in favour of Free France, General de Gaulle decided to proceed with free French forces to Dakar to assist those elements which suppored his cause.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Nazi Raids Turned Back by A-A Fire

Only Single Bombers Find Way Through to London; Others Jettison Bombs

London, Sept. 24.

The anti-aircraft barrage today was reported to have reached its greatest perfection thus far last night, turning back all but single Nazi raiders which sometimes filtered through into the city area, although most of the Nazis were forced to drop their bombs on the capital's outskirts.

With the all-clear early this morning, at least two German planes were reported shot down over the inner London area. They were said to have been caught by the terrific defensive barrage which not only included regular anti-aircraft cannon but guns firing red tracer bullets and, for the first time, flaming onions.

As Londoners were going to work today at 8.40 a.m., an alarm was sounded.

Searchlights caughts two planes over London, after which watchers reported that shell fires ringed the machines. Then a vivid burst of light followed and a prolonged howling whine was heard. An explosion was then heard from the ground and it was believed that both planes were brought down.

Time Bombs Dropped

Single German bombers dropped bombs on central London, the north, northwest and southwest. Many of the bombs were believed to be of the delayed-action variety.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the north-west coastal district and also on the Midlands.

A German bomber was reported to have crashed in flames in Surrey.

"Last night enemy aircraft made bombing attacks on London and several places in southeast England," the Air Ministry announced.

London Main Objective

"A few bombs were dropped on other parts of the country, but London was the main objective of the attacks which again were scattered over many parts of the London area.

"Houses and several industrial premises were hit. There has been a number of casualties, including some killed. In a town in south-east England some houses were demolished and there was a number of casualties.

"Bombs were dropped on some districts in north-west England, in one of which damage was done to houses. There was a small number of casualties. Elsewhere, reports indicate, damage and casualties were slight. An enemy bomber was shot down in south-east England in the early hours this morning."

"Desperate Attacks

Desperate attacks upon the civilian population of several seaside towns on the Sussex coast, in particular Eastbourne, were launched by German aircraft yesterday, according to the Air Ministry.

"Houses were damaged," it adds, "but fortunately the number of casualties were small."

Early yesterday afternoon, anti-aircraft guns in London opened fire

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

120 Planes Said Bombing Gibraltar

London, Sept. 24.

A squadron of French warplanes numbering 120 which have been stationed at Morocco bombed Gibraltar today in reprisal for the British bombardment of Dakar, states the German News Agency, announcing what was said to be a Vichy report.

It is believed in Vichy that Britain is planning a serious campaign in connection with the French colonies, the agency added.—Reuter.

Longest Raid Yet Launched On Berlin

Furious Anti-Aircraft Fire Braved by R.A.F.

Berlin, Sept. 24.

Defying German press threats that aerial assaults on Germany would bring retaliation consisting of the "annihilation" of the British nation, British bombers swept through the heaviest defensive barrage yet heard here and inflicted casualties and set fires last night and this morning in the war's longest raid on Berlin.

Coming over the city in waves, the British bombers braved furious anti-aircraft fire between 11.23 p.m. and 3.10 a.m.

Droning over the city, the British planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs despite a steady stream of fire from what seemed to be every anti-aircraft gun in the city.

After the "all-clear," two huge fires were seen burning in the warehouse and factory area in northwest Berlin.

An alarm was also sounded at Stettin at midnight, but no details of the raid were available here.

Intensive Fire Sent Up

The roar of ground batteries was terrific and easily exceeded any barrage set up in the past. Guns in all parts of Berlin apparently were firing simultaneously and virtually without a pause.

But despite the extremely heavy fire, the motors of the British planes were distinctly heard over the United Press office for the second time in as many nights.

The British planes dropped dozens of flares at which streams of tracer bullets were aimed. Shrapnel from *flaks* (anti-aircraft guns) also poured at the flares.

Most of the flares appeared to have been dropped to the northwest of Berlin, far beyond the first line of *flaks*.

Other flares, however, were dropped over southern and central Berlin, one illuminating the United Press office and the vicinity.

Searchlights Active

Unlike the action employed during the raid on the previous night, searchlight batteries were extremely active for the last two-thirds of this morning's raid.

On several occasions more than six searchlights converged on a single point in the sky.

Two huge glares were observed from the United Press office. They were in the northwest. Another big glare was seen in the southeast. Sporadic detonations were heard, indicating bomb explosions.

Thousands of persons flocked toward the north-west section after the all-clear signal had freed them from shelters.

"Last night several British planes succeeded, despite the heaviest anti-aircraft defence, in flying over the outer districts in the north-east from Berlin and dropping bombs," the official communique said.—United Press.

Widespread Attacks

London, Sept. 24.

All British aircraft returned from widespread and successful operations in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France on Sunday night and early yesterday morning, states the Air Ministry in a communique issued last night.

Important aluminium works at Lauta, north-east of Dresden were bombed and fires started. Railways in this neighbourhood were attacked at several points and near Dresden hits scored on a supply train.

Strong bomber forces also attacked docks and shipping at Flushing, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Ostend, Zeebrugge, Calais, Le Havre, Harfleuz and Brest.

Raid Described

The news service of the Air Ministry, in describing the attack on alminium works at Lauta, about 100 miles south-east of Berlin, states that thick clouds hid the target for much of the time the raiders were over it, but awaiting their opportunity most pilots were able to drop their bombs, although it was often difficult to determine the full result.

One pilot, attacking through a gap in the clouds, saw several fires soon after he had dropped two high-explosive bombs.

Another pilot reported that he could see a big fire through the clouds 15 minutes after he had turned homeward.

Once again the main objectives of the operations were the Channel ports.

In an attempt to escape the full force of constant R.A.F. attacks and to lessen the damage, shells from coast guns followed some of the bombers out to sea as far as two miles.—Reuter.

Newsmen Barred From Zone

Stockholm, Sept. 24.

Berlin military authorities are granting foreign journalists no facilities to inspect damage done during last night's raid by R.A.F. bombers, according to the "Aftonbladet's" Berlin correspondent.

The authorities merely state that "no military objectives were hit" but that numerous dwellings in the east and north sections of the city were hit and many people killed and injured. The attacks were the most serious and most intensive yet made on the German capital, the correspondent adds.—Reuter.

Nazi Terror Raid on London Suburb

Wrecked houses in a south-west suburb of London, which was deliberately bombed by the Nazis despite the fact that there was no military objective within miles. This bombing, done by "special squadrons," was long before Hitler swore to raze every English city in retaliation for non-existent raids on civilians in Germany.

Italians Rounded Up for Internment in Cairo

7,000 Said Already Placed in Camps as Egypt Takes Precautions; R.A.F. Raids Succeed

Cairo, Sept. 24.

THE Egyptian authorities in Cairo began rounding up all Italians in the city yesterday as a precautionary measure.

Some 7,000 have been detained in internment camps already. Similar measures are being taken throughout the country.

A report published abroad that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Egypt is without foundation.

60,000 Nazis Said Killed in Raids

German Invasion Order Said Cancelled After British Air Victory

New York, Sept. 24.

Royal Air Force attacks on Channel bases have cost the Germans 60,000 picked troops, according to a cable to the "Herald-Tribune" quoting neutral sources.

An order for the invasion of Britain was countermanded on September 16 because of the beating administered to the German Air Force on the previous day, when 187 German planes were brought down, the report adds.

Ninety-eight per cent. of German bombs released over London fell on civilian sites, says the "Herald-Tribune's" London correspondent, who adds that this is making the British an embittered enemy such as Germany did not dream of after the last war.

The better defence of the capital and the continued high moral of the people are featured in other dispatches from London.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, is causing his associates much anxiety by his refusal to stay in shelters, even insisting on driving during night raids, says the "New York Times."—Reuter.

Rumania Denies Soviet Ultimatum Sent

Moscow, Sept. 24.

The official Rumanian News-Agency Rador issued today a communique denying that Soviet Russia had sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the demobilization of Rumanian troops stationed in the Province of Moldavia.

The News-Agency also denied the information from foreign sources that border incidents had taken place between Russian and Rumanian troops. —Havas.

Rumania Demobilizing

Bucharest, Sept. 24.

Rumania is demobilizing on a large scale, it is officially confirmed. One hundred and twenty thousand men were released from the forces last week.—Reuter.

A proclamation has been issued to bring under military law certain classes of civilians employed with the Army who normally are subject to such law only when a state of war exists.

This proclamation tightening up the existing "state of siege" regulations appears to be responsible for earlier incorrect reports of introduction of martial law.

The capital is completely calm and life in the country-side is proceeding normally.

A successful raid on the harbour at Benghazi, one of the chief supply bases in Libya of Marshal Graziani, Italian commander-in-chief in Africa, is reported in the latest R.A.F. communique.

The raid is said to have resulted in a direct hit on a ship. Bombs were also dropped on a warehouse alongside the mole, and fire broke out among warehouses.

Yesterday Menasir aerodrome was also bombed as well as an Italian motor transport concentration near Sidi Barrani. Direct hits on lorries, the communique says, were obserbed.

An Italian raid on Malta on Sunday damaged ten houses in a village, but two raids on Aden are stated to have caused no damage.

The South African air force was very active, raiding El Katulo and Dimo.

Italian Advance

Further details of the Italian advance from Libya now available show that one enemy column, after repairing the road down the escarpment at Collum which had been blown up by British sappers, began to advance alongside the sea under a certain degree of cover afforded by low-lying sand-hills.

The second column advanced along the top of the escarpment to Halifya Pass, some 15 miles from Sollum, but when it attempted to descend the escarpment it suffered severe casualties. At the last moment the pass was blown up by retiring troops and the Italians were forced to dismount from their transports.

British Open Fire

They began streaming down the pass and through rocky watercourses where they were subjected to Bren gunfire. British forward troops —a famous regiment—participated in this operation, then withdrew and left the enemy to encounter the next obstacle.

Before the Italian advance, enemy artillery fire from Bardia, aided by

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Former S'hai Warship Shelled at Dakar

One of the three French sloops which was fired on by the authorities of Dakar when Gen. De Gaulle's emissaries attempted to negotiate in the French Colony on Monday was the Savorgnan de Brazza, a sloop of 2,000 tons, manned by a crew of 136 men. This vessel is well-known in Shanghai, where she was stationed for about one year.

Thai Pact with France Ends

B.B.C. Reports Treaty Denunciation; America Watching Moves

New York, Sept. 24.

The Thailand Government has abrogated the non-aggression pact between Thai and France on the ground that France rejected Thai's proper demands for return of her territory in French Indo-China, it was claimed by a B.B.C. station.—Domei.

U.S. Watching Thai

Washington, Sept 24.

The United States is closely watching the situation between Thai and Indo-China, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today.

The question of the United States licensing aeroplanes to be sent to Thai may be investigated, he added.—Reuter.

Part of U.S. Fleet Heads for Atlantic

Two Cruisers from Hawaii Said Assigned Definitely

Honolulu, Sept. 24.

Thirty United States warships which sailed for the mainland today for liberty periods would either remain at the West Coast or continue toward the Atlantic, reliable quarters said.

Two cruisers from the local scouting force, it was reported, would sail soon to join other United States naval units in the Atlantic.

Reliable quarters reported that some of the 30 warships which sailed for the mainland would remain at the West Coast while the others would probably do duty in the Atlantic.

In either case, the main strength of the American fleet in local waters would not be appreciably affected, they said.

The two 10,000-ton cruisers which were reported to be sailing for the Atlantic are the U.S.S. Northampton and the U.S.S. Portland.—United Press.

London Announces Naval Casualties

London, Sept. 24.

The Admiralty announced here last night that the following officers are missing and lost from H.M.S. Esk, a British destroyer which was sunk recently:

Lieut.-Commander R.J.H. Couch, Lieut. C. W. Carter, Lieut. W. F. C. Elstob, Acting Sub-Lieut. M. P. Fitzgerald, Acting Gunner H. M. Long, Temporary Surgeon Lieut. J. F. Newman, Probationary Temporary Sub-Lieut. J. E. Proctor, Lieut.-Commander E. W. Relph, Temporary Sub-Lieut. G. R. Weller.

Missing and lost from H.M.S. Ivanhoe: Acting Gunner J. W. Goble,

Killed aboard H.M.S. Express: Lieut. Commander D. W. Deane, Temporary Sub-Lieut. R.P. Lawrence.

Died of wounds suffered aboard H. M. S. Express: Capt. J. G. Bickford.

Missing from H.M.S. Express: Temporary Surgeon Lieut. A. C. Shelford.—United Press.

Australian Labour Leader Gaining

Melbourne, Sept. 24.

Latest figures of polling at Fremantle indicate that Mr. Curtin, Labour leader, has improved his position.

He is passing his United Australia Party opponent with 6,000 votes still to be counted and the result depends on the preference for Independent candidate.—Reuter.

Heavy Damage Claimed By R.A.F. in Extensive Raid on German Capital

Rangsdorf Railway Station, Grunewald Goods Yards, Singled Out as Targets for Special Attention

London, Sept. 24.

Throughout last night, bomber forces of the Royal Air Force delivered a heavy attack on military objectives in and around Berlin, states an Air Ministry communique. This attack was on a larger scale than any yet carried out. Preliminary reports show that intensive damage was done, it is stated.

"Among the targets selected by our aircraft and heavily bombed were the Rangsdorf railway station and several goods yards, including that at the Grunewald station, the west tower of the electric power station at Wilmersdorf, a gas works at the Danziger Strasse, factories at Charlettenburg and Spandau, including the Brandenburg motor works, and other objectives."

The bomber force which raided Berlin last night was the strongest so far sent there, declares the news service of the Ministry. Some of the squadrons engaged were making their fourth raid on the German capital, others were paying their third visit.

The attacks had been carefully planned, and how well the general scheme worked may be judged from comments of the commanding officer of a large squadron: "My aircraft went out at regular intervals and came back as regularly, just like well-organized trains."

The West Power Station and the power stations at Wilmersdorf, Charlettenburg, Klingenberg and Moabit—all within the Berlin area—received steady hammering, many fires being started.

One aircraft alone started five large fires visible many miles away. Another aircraft reported that one power station was alight at four different points, the same applied to Klingenberg and Wilmersdorf, bombs bursting on the stations and flames leaping high.

One pilot guided by a great fire at Klingenberg dropped his bombs on top. Another pilot saw his bombs drop amid buildings of a large gas works, while other pilots left a string of small fires in the same target area.

"We must have hit the gas works fair and square," one pilot said describing how fires were followed by a gigantic explosion. Numerous fires broke out, one burning steadily following an attack on the B.W.W. aeroworks. A Siemens works was also set on fire and a railway junction east of the West Power Station was bombed.—Reuter.

President Outstrips Mr. Willkie In Public Opinion Poll

Mr. Roosevelt Takes 38 States with 453 Votes Against Opponent's 78 Votes in Ten States

Washington, Sept. 24.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt, candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket, stands far in front of his opponent Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, in the straw-vote conducted throughout the 48 states of the Union by the usually reliable Institute of Public Opinion, results showed today.

President Roosevelt led in 38 states with a combined total of 453 electoral votes as against Mr. Willkie's lead of 78 lectoral votes in 10 states. The 10 states were those which, until the first New Deal campaign in 1932 had been staunch Republican districts. These are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Indiana, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

It was found by the Institute that approximately one person in nine polled, said he was as yet undecided as to his vote. This would represent 11 per cent. of the country's total polling strength.

The Institute reported that in general President Roosevelt's largest gains since the last monthly poll of August 25, have come in the populous regions east of the Mississippi, including such pivotal states as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

The results of the August poll showed that President Roosevelt was ahead only in 28 states with 247 electoral votes. Mr. Willkie was at that time leading in 20 states with a total electoral vote of 284.

It was pointed out in the latest Institute poll that, President Roosevelt, as in former months, had gained political ground following an intense flareup in the European war and that in the time between the two latest polls the President announced the defence base-destroyer arrangement with Great Britain.—United Press.

Fate of Indo-China Hangs in Balance

Gen. Nishihara En Route to See General Ando, C.I.C. South China Army, in Effort to Stop Invasion; Fighting Continues on Border

Hanoi, Sept. 24.

THE fate of Indo-China today depended on the efforts of Major-General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Military Mission, to persuade General Rikichi Ando, commander of the Japanese South China Army, to hold off the military invasion of the French colony. General Nishihara sailed early this morning aboard a minesweeper for Hainan Island to visit Gen. Ando personally.

En route to Hainan, Gen. Nishihara requested eight Japanese transports, a cruiser and three destroyers, which were proceeding to Haiphong, not to force a landing. As Gen. Nishihara left on his mission in a last-minute effort to effect a peaceful settlement, the Franco-Japanese agreement signed here September 22 was cancelled since it was considered that it could not be put into effect properly.

The Japanese notified the French that they would launch a major attack and begin bombing Haiphong at dawn, but the Indo-China and Kwangsi border was reported quiet this morning. Both French and Japanese troops, however, continued to face each other.

The French were reported to have recaptured Dongdang. The Anamite troops were showing up well against the Japanese, border reports said. The Japanese suffered heavy losses in their drive on Langson, an observer who returned from the border reported. French artillery behind strong cement fortifications at Langson took a heavy toll of the Japanese, he said.

Bodies Piled High

Japanese bodies were piled along the roads and the Japanese, who had no time to remove the bodies, cut off their hands for identification purposes, he alleged. French troops at all points have been instructed not to fire on Japanese unless the Japanese fire first.

Twelve Japanese bombers this morning flew over Haiphong in a threatening manner, but French anti-aircraft batteries held their fire. The Japanese did not drop any bombs.

No shots have been exchanged by the French and the Japanese since last night, it was officially stated. Hanoi also experienced an air raid alarm this morning for three hours while the Japanese flew over Haiphong. Schools have been closed here and civilians were evacuating in accordance with advice given by the press. The Chinese Consulate advised Chinese residents to depart gradually.

Attack Continued

The Japanese Army in south China continued to attack Indo-China yesterday afternoon despite an official Tokyo announcement that the Indo-China Army had surrendered at 11 a.m. on Monday morning. Japanese planes twice raided the strategic Indo-China railway town of Langson on the Indo-China border, concentrating bombs on the Langson aerodrome and market place.

Early in the afternoon the Japanese resumed shelling the town and fighting continued on both sides of Langson, according to French reports received here.

French officials here said that French troops had been forced to withdraw from outposts at Dongdang which was first attacked by the Japanese on Sunday night.

Hanoi experienced its first air alarm yesterday when Japanese planes en route to Langson, apparently operating from an aircraft-carrier, crossed the Indo-China coast. Many people here went into dug-outs, but the majority of Hanoi residents appeared to regard the raid warning as a curiosity.

A hospital train arrived here yesterday from the border carrying more than a hundred soldiers wounded in Sunday night's fighting with the Japanese.

Red Cross hospitals were established in several districts of Hanoi yesterday in preparation for any emergency. Large Red Cross flags were displayed above all first aid stations.

The French Army commandeered all motor cars here yesterday morning. Eurasia airline service from Chungking was cut off and Imperial Airways suspended service from Hongkong. All French shipping remained at Haiphong.

French officials last night ridiculed official Japanese statements alleging that the Japanese had entered Indo-China peacefully and in a friendly manner. They also denied responsibility for the border fighting.

"Anyone coming across the border in the middle of the night in combat formation and using arms can hardly be considered friendly," one official said.

French officials insisted that the Franco-Japanese agreement signed here on Sunday afternoon made no provision for the Japanese Canton Army to enter Indo-China. They said that the French had agreed to discuss that issue later and that the

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Indo-China Accord "Only Temporary"

To Last for Duration Of Sino-Japanese War, States M. Baudoin

Vichy, Sept. 23.

The military concessions granted by France to Japan under the agreement on Indo-China are of a temporary and exceptional nature and will remain in force only for the duration of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, M. Paul Baudoin, French Foreign Minister, declared here today when he made an historical outline of the Franco-Japanese agreement signed in Hanoi last Sunday.

When the armistice was signed between France and Germany, General Catroux, then Governor of Indo-China, decided to close the Indo-Chinese border upon the request of the Japanese.

On July 10, M. Baudoin continued, General Nishihara, head of the Japanese Mission to Indo-China, asked the authorities at Hanoi to allow Japanese troops to pass through Tongking province on their way to Yunnan, but this request was not accepted.

Not an Ultimatum

On August 2, a Japanese aide-memoire was sent to the French Ambassador in Tokyo in which the request to grant Japanese troops the right to pass through Tongking was reiterated and a further request made for the use of airfields in Indo-China.

Although this was not an ultimatum, a categorical refusal from the French Government would have created a dangerous situation for the sovereignty of Indo-China.

For this reason, the Foreign Minister explained, the French Government agreed to discuss the question on condition that the talks would take place in a calm atmosphere, and requested Japan to specify that she had no territorial designs on Indo-China. Japan replied stating that she wished to find a basis for a satisfactory agreement.

France's Rights

Conversations were then started which lasted throughout the month of August and culminated in an agreement on August 30. Japan formally pledged to respect France's rights in the Far East, including the integrity of Indo-China. In turn, the French Government recognized Japan's dominant position in the Far East and accepted to conclude a military and economic agreement.

The economic accord grants Japan a preponderant position in Indo-China as regards third powers, while the military agreement was signed on September 22. All Governments concerned, including Washington, were constantly kept informed of the negotiations by the French Government, M. Baudoin said in conclusion. —Havas.

Torpedoed Liner Was City of Benares

London, Sept. 24.

It is now disclosed that the liner torpedoed with a loss of 83 child evacuees while en route to Canada was the City of Benares (Glasgow, 11,081 tons), of Ellerman Lines, Limited.—Reuter.

Italy Welcomes News Of Indo-China Entry

Rome, Sept. 24.

Authoritative circles yesterday welcomed reports of the entry of Japanese troops into French Indo-China stating that they viewed the newest development "with traditional sympathy for the well-being of the Japanese Empire."—Domei.

Chinese Government Meets to Discuss Japanese Entry Into Indo-China

France to Be Held Responsible for Losses or Damage As Result of Agreement; Protest Lodged

Chungking, Sept. 24.

The Chinese Cabinet which met in an emergency session yesterday to examine the situation, resulting from Japanese actions in French Indo-China, met again today. The decisions of the meeting have not yet been disclosed though it is understood that they hold France responsible for any losses and damage which may be incurred as a result of the Indo-China agreement.

The Chinese Foreign Office protested to the French Embassy yesterday restating China's right to take self-defence measures and also holding the French responsible for any losses and damage which may be incurred.

The commonest comment in Chungking after the news of the Japanese invasion of French Indo-China is "if the Japanese invasion of French Indo-China is for the purpose of settling the China incident, the Japanese troops must be going in the wrong direction, for, instead of marching through Indo-China towards the Chinese border, the Japanese troops are at present marching southward from the Kwangsi border into Indo-China."—Reuter.

End of Unemployment Promised By Mr. Wendell Willkie

Republican Presidential Candidate Undertakes to Find Work "For Every Willing Man and Woman"

Seattle, Sept. 24.

MR. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate today told a large audience here that if elected he would eliminate unemployment throughout the United States and would find a job for every willing man and woman in the country.

"The reason I am undertaking this campaign," the tall, energetic businessman emphasized, "is because I want every man and woman to find a job if he or she wants one."

Mr. Willkie said the New Deal had failed to eliminate unemployment and that President Roosevelt had campaigned on a job-getting platform in 1932 and again in 1936 and "now he's still a candidate and our number-one domestic problem is still jobs.

Proposition Rejected

"The only difference is that today candidate Roosevelt is not discussing that subject. Sometime ago, New Dealers ceased talking about jobs and just talked about unemployment. According to no less an authority than Harry Hopkins (former Secretary of Commerce), many people will always be out of work. This is a proposition I totally reject." He stated.

The Republican candidate said he would protect Labour's social gains but would reverse the New Deal policy which he said was "beating, frightening and eliminating the employer."

In addition to several impromptu train platform talks Mr. Willkie gave a scheduled campaign speech in Portland, Oregon earlier in the day. Portland is one of the areas served by the giant Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dam projects.

Knows "More About Power"

There he asserted he knew more about power than "the whole New Deal gang put together."

Mr. Willkie affirmed that the Government should continue to develop cheap hydro-electric power. "It is inconceivable that the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams on which some US$270,000,000 have been spent should not be completed," he said.

"Cheap power should be used for industrial development and to provide electricity at the lowest rates," he said.

He declared himself convinced that the people he had met on his 45,000-mile, 11-state campaign trip, would not permit doctrines of totalitarianism to take over the United States.—United Press.

★Attempted Dakar Landing Denied

(Continued from page 1)

"He arrived off Dakar on Monday and summoned his followers to rally to the flag of Free France.

"Resistance seems to have been encountered, but the situation is not yet fully clear.

"General de Gaulle's free French force is accompanied by a British force which will lend him full support."

Vichy Communique

The French Foreign Minister at Vichy also issued a communique on the subject today. It read: "Ex-General de Gaulle arrived off Dakar with a British squadron bringing British troops. He presented to the French authorities an ultimatum urging them to surrender. The ultimatum was rejected, and the British squadron opened fire at Dakar.

"It might have been supposed that ex-General de Gaulle went to England only in order to continue the war against our former enemy. But the facts show that this is not so. Ex-General de Gaulle is leading foreign forces in an attack against his compatriots. Those Frenchmen who still hesitated to consider him a traitor now have their eyes opened."

The meeting of the French Inner Cabinet was attended by M. Baudoin, M. Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, Admiral Darlan, Navy Minister, General Huntziger, War Minister, and M. Platon, Minister of Colonies.

Dakar is the seat of the general government of French West Africa. The colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Mauritania and the Dakar region are each under a governor subject to the direction of the Governor-General at Dakar.—Reuter.

Landing Anticipated

London, Sept. 24.

Virtually all of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's army of free Frenchmen, formerly headquartered in the British Isles, accompanied the British Fleet which attacked Dakar yesterday. it was understood here last night.

Observers believed the Army of free Frenchmen under the command of Gen. de Gaulle would carry out imminent landing operations in French West Africa.

British quarters here last night said they regarded Dakar not only as a "spring-board" to South America if it fell into German hands, but also as an "admirable base" from which German submarines and planes could attack British shipping in the South Atlantic.

Six of the seven French warships at Dakar arrived there only recently after being permitted to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar from Toulon.—United Press.

Vichy Reports Fighting

Vichy, Sept. 24.

A British naval squadron began bombarding Dakar, French West Africa, yesterday afternoon after French naval authorities in the port had rejected an ultimatum for the surrender of seven French warships.

Seven French warships in port at Dakar, including the battleship Richelieu, immediately returned the British fire. The naval battle began at 2.05 p.m. and was still continuing at 6 p.m.

The Richelieu was firing from dry dock where she was being repaired for heavy damage suffered in her previous encounter with the British Navy at Oran. French reports said the Richelieu was able to use her 14-inch guns from dry dock.

Casualties Reported

Reports reaching here at 6 p.m. said that at least sixty persons had been killed and another sixty seriously wounded up to that time during the Dakar bombardment.

French reports said the British squadron included ships carrying landing parties, indicating that the British might be planning to take Senegal under British protection with Gen. de Gaulle possibly becoming governor.

French officials announced last night that a British aircraft carrier had joined the British squadron off Dakar and aerial bombardment of the seven French warships was believed imminent.

The British fleet was said to have attacked Dakar from the south, coming from Bathhurst. The British fleet left Gibraltar ten days ago when it was learned that the French were sending six warships, including three cruisers, to Dakar.

The British fleet remained based at Bathhurst and intervened for the first time with the French several days ago, when three French warships attempted to go to Libreville from Dakar.

City Said Shelled

The British naval squadron was reported to have shelled both the European city of Cape Vert at Dakar and the native city which is comprised mainly of mud huts. About 3,000 Europeans, mostly French, live in Cape Vert.

Also bombarded by the British warships, according to French reports, were the Dakar radio station, the Governor's house and the Cape Vert aerodrome, ten miles north-east of the city.

A powerful French air force was reported to be based at the aerodrome under the command of the noted speed flyer, Col. Pelletier d'Oisy.

British shelling also was reported to have been concentrated against an important railway terminal running northward to St. Louis and eastward to Bamako and the Niger Valley.

Dakar lacks heavy shore batteries so that a landing would not be difficult for the British after the seven French warships in the harbour are silenced or forced to surrender.

Cabinet Meets

The French Cabinet met at 5 p.m. yesterday to study reports arriving from Dakar. French officials here indignantly attacked Britain for the bombardment of the French warships.

"There is" said one official, "no warship in Dakar which might fall into German hands and there is no danger of Dakar itself falling into German hands."

Marshal Petain, dictator-premier of France, personally participated in part of the French Cabinet's study of possible military operations late yesterday.—United Press.

Operations in Progress

Vichy, Sept. 24.

Two attempts to land were made during the night but were repelled, according to a semi-official French message from Dakar.

Operations at Dakar are still in progress, Reuter learned in London this afternoon.—Reuter.

Prof. W. Cullis Broadcasts Tonight

London in wartime will be the subject of part of a broadcast to be given in Shanghai this evening by Professor Winifred Cullis, C.B.E., M.A. (Cantab, D.Sc., (London), Ll.D. (Goucher's Women's College, Baltimore). Professor Cullis arrived in Shanghai from England yesterday, and will broadcast some of her experiences in London air raids over station XCDN, beginning at 9 p.m.

Entry of Indo-China Only for Military Use

Sole Aim of Japan Said Defeat of Chungking

FROM PERCY WHITEING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

There is every reason to take at its face value the Japanese declaration that her only intention in entering French Indo-China is to make military use of the country as a corridor for attacking Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Such an entry is in accordance with the Franco-Japanese agreement on September 22, which permitted the passage of Japanese forces through Indo-China. Japan's primary object at present is to terminate the conflict with China, which end will be made easier if troops can be transported through Indo-China.

Japan will undoubtedly adhere to this plan unless her hand is forced by outside interference. She is tired of seeing Indo-China used as a buffer to protect Chiang Kai-shek, and proposes to turn to tables on Chungking by this means. It can also be reasonably expected that Japan will seek economic advantages in Indo-China. It is stressed, however, that Japan will not stand idle if outside nations attempt to thwart or interfere in the situation.

Japan Approves Land Scheme for China

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Cabinet today approved a land planning scheme involving Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The plan aims at the development of the highest state defences for the establishment of the widely heralded Greater East Asia common prosperity sphere. The plan also calls for the decentralization of industries to fit the varied local natural and other conditions.—United Press.

★Nazi Raids Turned Back by A-A Fire

(Continued from page 1)

on a lone German plane, which quickly flew away without dropping bombs.

In the evening a large force of German aircraft, mostly fighters, crossed the coast but did not penetrate any distance inland.

Altogether 11 German aircraft are known to have been destroyed yesterday. The British also lost 11 fighters, but the pilots of seven are safe.

Night Shelter Problem

The indiscriminate bombing of London's civilian population has raised in an acute form the problem of night shelters, and the Government's policy on this question was referred today by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, Mr. W. Mabane.

The current programme of shelter production was being accelerated, Mr. Mabane said, and there was no shortage of labour for rapid building.

He also said that shelters would be provided with bunks double and triple banked, so they could be used as dormitories, and 1,000,000 of these bunks would be made at once.

Air raid posts were being established in large shelters.

Speaking of tube stations, many of which have already been used by the public as night shelters, Mr. Mabane stated that this had now been recognized, and arrangements were being made to provide supervision and adequate sanitary arrangements.—Reuter.

Midnight Raid on London

London, Sept. 24.

German planes were dropping bombs periodically on London shortly after midnight today as British anti-aircraft batteries threw up a thunderous barrage of steel against the clear, moonlit sky.

German planes were coming over the capital one by one while others concentrated on areas just outside the city. The central, southern and eastern parts of the city were bombed before midnight.

As the intensity of the attack increased, thousands of London residents packed themselves into the subways, making it necessary for many to huddle in the subway stairways where they had little actual protection.

Many of the people seeking shelter in the subways were young women clad only in pyjamas under long coats. Many boys and girls were seen with their night attire under their ordinary clothes.

Sleeping Places Sought

Some families walked up and down the subway tracks attempting to find station platforms less crowded where they could find a place to sleep.

Great flashes lit up the sky as two German planes, attempting to run the gauntlet of British gunfire and searchlights, were subjected to a continuous barrage which forced them to jettison their loads of bombs.

The German planes were dropping calcium carbide incendiary bombs in an effort to light up the London area.

Thunderous reverberations of exploding bombs and blasting anti-aircraft batteries were almost continuous during the first hour after midnight.

Berlin Announcement

Berlin Radio announced last night that the German air force had limited its activity over Britain yesterday to reconnaissance flights over north England.

"A number of aerial battles took place in the course of which 21 British planes were shot down," the German Radio announcement alleged. "Five German planes are still missing."

The town of Eastbourne was bombed twice yesterday morning. A total of 28 bombs were dropped, but damage and casualties were said to have been slight.—United Press.

Cambridge Said Bombed

Berlin, Sept. 24.

German planes today bombed the 1,000-year-old University town of Cambridge, it was announced by the High Command.—United Press.

Five Nazi Planes Downed

London, Sept. 24.

Five German planes were reported shot down today after anti-aircraft batteries and British fighters had repulsed a mass attack by Nazi bombers and escort planes.

Almost 300 German bombers and fighters attacked Britain in an attempt to bomb London in two daylight raids. The second mass attack was turned into a rout and British fighters pursued the Germans to the French coast, shooting streams of machine-gun bullets at them.—United Press.

Rome Thinks Spain Joining Axis

German-Italian Plan Said Ready for Suner's Seal

Rome, Sept. 24.

The forthcoming visit of Sr. Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior, to Rome was expected here today to put the seal on far-reaching plans drawn up between Premier Benito Mussolini and the German Foreign Minister, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, for a "new order in Europe," especially regarding the repartition of Africa.

It was expected in well-informed quarters here that Sr. Suner's conversations with Il Duce would clinch Spain's closer collaboration with the Axis partnership, "probably to the extent of entry into the war."

The same quarters understood that an agreement in substance already had been reached regarding Spain's future role following Sr. Suner's talks with the Fuehrer and Herr von Ribbentrop and the latter's talks with Premier Mussolini and the Foreign Minister, Count Galleazzo Ciano.

Nevertheless, it was expected that Sr. Suner would see Il Duce before final negotiations were concluded.—Uniter Press.

King Broadcasts During Raid

London, Sept. 24.

The King made his statement yesterday from a shelter in Buckingham Palace during a raid warning.—Reuter.

John Barrymore Files Suit for Divorce, Alleges Cruelty

Final Rift With Fourth Wife After Period Of Violent Quarrels and Reconciliations

MR. John Barrymore, noted American screen and stage actor, filed suit for divorce here yesterday against Mrs. Elaine Barrie Barrymore on charges of cruelty.

The present Mrs. Barrymore is the actor's fourth wife.

All through the years that 57-year-old John has trod the boards he has made his private life public. His newspaper clippings record when he has been rich and when he was broke; when he was married and when he was divorced, when he planned to retire and when he hoped to play Hamlet again.

Relatives, friends and the public have tried to analyze the tempestuous member of the family without such success. His male nurse, Carl Stuever, a mild-mannered young man who has a 24-hour job, said Barrymore was "a genius, therefore a little abnormal." He said John was a man of moods—happy, melancholy, angry and gentle—all in a day's time.

Doris Dudley, who moved out of John's current show, "My Dear Children," when Miss Barrie moved in, said "he's a very lonely old—no, I won't say he's old—he's a very lonely' man, and he has a spent mind."

Return to Broadway

Barrymore's return to Broadway for the first time in 17 years added plenty to his ever-increasing press notices, many of which go back so far they are turning yellow. They recount his palmy days when he was a matinee idol, scoring success after success in Shakespearean roles. They tell of his first marriage to the former Katherine Corri Harris in 1910 and subsequent divorce in 1917; of his second marriage to the poet, Michael Strange, in 1920 and the resulting divorce seven years later, and of his third marriage to Dolores Costello in 1928. That marriage ended in divorce in 1935. The first three marriages lasted seven years each.

Then came the turbulent courtship with Miss Barrie. The newspapers called them "Caliban" and "Ariel." They fought and they made up and when John finally gave up and left New York for Hollywood Miss Barrie followed him. Then on November 9, 1936, they eloped by aeroplane to Yuma, Arizona.

Divorced, Reconciled

Two months later it appeared the marriage had struck a snag. Elaine filed a divorce suit charging John with mental cruelty and inhuman conduct. On April 23, 1937, Miss Barrie won an interlocutory divorce decree. Then on June 22, 1937, John met Elaine at a Los Angeles railroad station, kissed her ardently and announced they were reconciled.

On March 24, 1939, after a 15-year absence, John returned to the stage in "My Dear Children," in which his wife had a leading part. They began a road tour and all went well until one night in St. Louis Elaine walked out on John and the show. In the play Elaine acts as daughter to John and one of the scenes calls on John to spank his daughter. The night she walked out Elaine asserted John spanked her too hard. Once more she filed divorce proceedings.

Miss Barrie went back to New York and John continued the tour with Miss Dudley taking Miss Barrie's part. On January 31, the show opened in New York, marking the first time in 17 years John had played on Broadway.

It was an eventful night. Before it was over John and Elaine became reconciled, again, Miss Dudley lost her job and Elaine had it back again.—United Press.

Japanese Protest on Singapore Detention

British Envoy Summoned To Gaimusho

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chiuchi Ohashi, today summoned Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to the Foreign Office and filed protest with him against the detention of six Japanese in Singapore over the week-end.

Four of the Japanese were released on Monday. The two Japanese held in custody by the British authorities in Singapore are Mr. Mamuro Shinozaki, former Japanese Consular employee, and Miss Atsuko Yamakawa.

The two Japanese were being held under the Official Secrets Ordinance, according to the British authorities in Singapore.—United Press.

Release Asked

Singapore, Sept. 24.

Mr. Kaoru Toyoda, Japanese Consul-General here, yesterday visited Mr. H. Weisberg, acting Governor of the Straits Settlements, requesting the immediate release of Japanese subjects still held in custody by the Singapore police.

The Japanese official also filed a strong protest against the detention of the Japanese, and especially the search carried out by the Singapore authorities of the offices of the Japanese Consulate-General.—Domei.

Japanese Public Angered

FROM PERCY WHITEING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Japanese public has been freshly angered against the Singapore authorities for sealing the safe at the Japanese Consulate-General, and the arrest of a Japanese official. Shinozaki The situation, however, is undeveloped, since the Government has not yet seen fit how to act in the matter.

Thailand Satisfied on Indo-China Entry

Bangkok, Sept. 24.

Opinions of Government circles here regarding the solution of the French Indo-China question, are summed up as follows:—

It is a matter of satisfaction from a viewpoint of Franco-Japanese friendship that the French Indo-China problem was amicably settled and that the Japanese have entered French Indo-China territory.

Thailand, as a neighbouring country, has been watching the results of the negotiations with keen interest.

The new Franco-Japanese agreement has added much to existing relations with France and Japan and further it has a far-reaching significance on peace in the Orient.—Domei.

★Fate of Indo-China Hangs in Balance

(Continued from page 1)

head of the Japanese military mission, Maj.-Gen. Issaku Nishihara, had accepted that proposal.

French authorities said that information made available to the Canton Army by Gen. Nishihara's headquarters was to the effect that the Canton Army would not be permitted to cross the Indo-China border immediately.—United Press.

French Communique

Hanoi, Sept. 24.

An official communique issued by the Authorities of Indo-China this afternoon reads as follows:—"The situation in Tongking has remained unchanged. No shot has been fired on either side since the evening of September 23. The Indo-Chinese forces have received orders to act only if they are themselves attacked. On the other hand several Japanese Troop Transports escorted by warships have been sighted near Haiphong.

"General Nishihara, Head of the Japanese Mission in Indo-China, left Hanoi during the night for Haiphong in order to calm down the Commander of these units. His instructions have been followed up to the present time. These instructions have also been effective in avoiding aerial bombing of Haiphong, which had been announced by the Japanese airforce Command.

"Only twelve planes have flown over the city during a period of two or three hours, but did not engage in any offensive action. However, air-raid alarms have been sounded in various cities in Tongking.

"On the other hand the population has been informed to disregard rumours concerning the losses during the short engagement between the Japanese and French troops.

According to latest information received, the French losses during the combats that took place on September 23, and during the night are: Twenty killed and wounded. Further information on the subject is awaited." the Communique concludes.—Havas.

Japanese Describe Action

With Japanese Forces in South China, Sept. 24.

Japanese forces advancing into French Indo-China captured 240 Indo-Chinese troops including several French officers when they captured a sandbagged defence position near Dongdang where they met opposition in their advance across the border, an official communique revealed last night. The communique confirmed earlier reports that the French forces had resorted to the use of poison gas.

According to the official announcement the French Indo-China forces sustained losses of 131 killed, while two mountain guns, one rapid-fire gun, two heavy machine guns and 200 rifles were captured.

Japanese losses, according to the communique, were "very slight." It was pointed out in the announcement that the Japanese forces entered French Indo-China on September 23 "in a friendly spirit" under the terms of an agreement reached previously. "This advance was part of the China campaign aiming principally at perfection of the blockade of the Chungking regime." It was stressed that there was no intention on the part of the Japanese to occupy French Indo-China territory.

The communique emphasized that strong Japanese forces upon meeting "unexpected resistance from a portion of the French forces who dared resort to the illegal step of using poison gas, were compelled to decide to crush this French Indo-China force which was resisting."

The announcement further described the French positions as semi-permanent defences which had been reinforced during the past two months. It was added that the French force was rapidly surrounded and crushed. The action was "unavoidable," the communique declared.—Domei.

Japanese Casualties Said 100

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

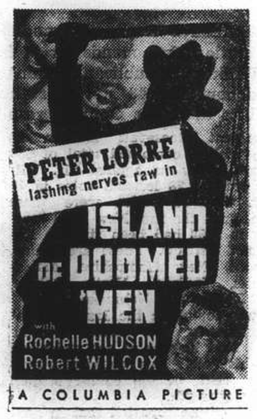
In summing up the information obtained from authoritative sources up to the present time, Japanese casualties in the Dongdang area clashes between Japanese and French forces, total about 100, it was disclosed here.—Domei.

Four German Vessels Said Destroyed

Dublin, Sept. 24.

In a smashing attack, the Royal Air Force is believed to have destroyed four armed German ships in the vicinity of Boulogne, says a report from Folkestone.—Reuter.

COMING SOON!



WATCH FOR IT!

★Italians Rounded Up for Internment In Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

spotters at Capuzzo, was accurate because they had been able to plot the range of all targets.

A comparatively small proportion of the enemy is actually engaged as a front-line force, as many thousands are necessary for the establishment and maintenance of what must surely be one of the most difficult and most exposed lines of communication with which any general has had to deal.

Desert Faced

In order to avoid congestion along the coast, Italian motorized units are also advancing along another coast track due south of Buqbuq. From this point, they may be forced to proceed over a rough desert track and join up with the coast troops, because the desert farther south is a labyrinth of rocky wadis and sand-hills unsuitable for an advance without the risk of getting lost.

The enemy is therefore, faced with the necessity of maintaining two distinct ever-lengthening lines of communication.

The Italians are halted at the moment in the Sidi Barrani district, which is situated at a point where the escarpment of the rough desert hinterland begins to approach the sea.

An Italian claim to have captured a large number of British armoured unit is untrue, it is stated here. The British are hitting the enemy hard and methodically whenever he exposes himsef, and hitherto British casualties have been small.

Situation Unchanged

There is no change in the situation in the Western Desert states a communique issued by British Headquarters last night.

"Enemy aircraft bombed Sidi Haneishi and Matruth, causing negligible damage and two casualties.

"In Cyprus, the enemy raided Morphpu, without causing any damage."—Reuter.

Aircraft On Reconnaissance

Niarobi, Sept. 24.

The South African Air Force carried out successful offensive reconnaissance on September 21 and 22, according to a communique released here last night.

"Further reports on an enemy air attack on Isolo on September 21 reveal that while we suffered no military or police casualties, a few native civilians were killed and others wounded."—Reuter.

Paderewski Sails For America

Zurich, Sept. 24.

M. Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist and former Premier of Poland, has left for Lisbon bound for America. He is accompanied by his sister, secretary and a chauffeur.

M. Paderewski's villa at Morges on Lake Geneva is being sold, as it is unlikely he will return to Europe.—Reuter.

5 Year Old Girl Killed In Accident

A five years old Chinese girl was killed by a heavy truck in the French Concession at 12.20 p.m. yesterday. The truck loaded with rice, was travelling down Boulevard de Montigny, and had just reached the corner of Rue Buissonet when the child ran out into the middle of the road, hesitated, and stopped where she was standing. The driver of the truck was unable to brake quickly enough to avoid her, and the girl, named Wong Teng-lai, was killed on the spot.

President Passes Conscription Rules

Regulations Under Which 16,500,000 Must Register

Hyde Park, Sept. 24.

President Roosevelt today signed the order which formally established the rules and regulations under which 16,500,000 men in the United States will register on October 16 for service with the greatest peacetime defence force in American history.

Only men between the ages of 21 and 36 who reside in the continental United States are affected by the registration. Men eligible for the draft who reside in territories of the United States will be notified at a later date as to when they must register.—United Press.

Shipping Losses Below Average

London, Sept. 24.

Sixteen British, Allied and neutral ships totalling 49,200 tons were lost by enemy action during the week ended September 15/16, according to the Admiralty.

British losses, it is stated, were nine ships totalling 29,246 tons. Both British and total losses were below the average for the previous 50 weeks of the war, which was 54,223 tons.

The Germans, it is declared, claimed to have sunk 128,350 tons during the week concerned.

"German losses up to September 22 in captured and scuttled ships were approximately 1,043,000 tons and Italian losses 291,000 tons, "in addition some 33,000 tons of neutral shipping under enemy control have been sunk, the announcement concludes.—Reuter.

Action Urged Against British, U.S. Moves

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Meirinkai Society of retired Japanese Army and Navy officers presented the Government with a resolution urging a firm attitude towards growing joint British and American activities following a meeting of the Society's Board of Directors under the Chairmanship of General Kunishige Tanaka, President of the organization.—Domei.

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By virtue of her sacrifices, Great Britain is entitled to claim active support for a British Victory from all democratic minded people, regardless of nationality and race.

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Complete Suspension of Bus And Tram Services

Chinese Operatives and Workmen of Bus Company Go on Strike; Political Motive Evident

THE transportation problem in the Settlement arising out of the strike of the workers of the Tramway Company was aggravated yesterday when the entire Chinese staff and operatives of the China General Omnibus Company failed to report for work, causing a complete disruption in the bus service.

The absence of trams and buses in the Settlement affect approximately 600,000 residents of the Settlement who utilize these two services as their sole means of transport. Office contingents yesterday morning were chagrined to find that they would have to use the slower means of transport, the rickshaw, or walk. In consequence a number of members of local office staffs were late in arriving at their offices. Rickshaw coolies did a thriving business in consequence.

As in the case of the Tramway Company the deadlock has for its background a political significance. An official of the Tramway Company on Monday would have settled the strike had it not been for political influence, it was learned on good authority.

Twenty-three demands have been presented by the Chinese employees of the bus company to their employers, but it is significant that not a single one concerned the immediate earnings and allowances of the men, indicating that the strike was not enforced to secure the usual additional wages or increase in rice allowance, as reported in some Chinese and one foreign paper.

No Third Party Dealing

Mr. C. J. Meager, managing director of the company, in an interview yesterday stated that early in July last an outside workers' union approached the company with similar demands. As the company was maintaining the most cordial relations with the workmen, it refused to deal with third parties.

It is noteworthy that the first and foremost demand recently made by the workmen is to get it to extend recognition to a labour association. While welcoming the formation of a representative workers' committee, the company in its reply emphasized that it would not tolerate the employment of outsiders in such committee.

On Thursday last the workers presented the management with a rejoinder of 23 demands which were nothing more than an elaboration of original demands made in August last. On September 5, the company replied to each demand. Although rumours were rife the day before yesterday that the workers would suspend operations, the company had no official notice of it. The night staff reported for work at 10 o'clock on Monday. These included fitters and engineers.

At 2 a.m. yesterday morning they suddenly ceased work, but lingered on in the premises until later in the morning when they gradually drifted away. At 4 a.m. it was learned there was still a skeleton staff in the works.

Company Non-plussed

The company, it appears, has been non-plussed at the attitude of the men and the nature of the demands. It is problematical when the deadlock will cease in the circumstances. However, the management will await the next move on the part of the men.

It was learned that, as in the case of the Tramway Company, no appeal has been made by the China General Omnibus people to the Muncipal Council for mediation.

For the information of the workers and to clear any misunderstanding the company recently notified them that any understanding reached should be of a permanent nature and for that reason the company would be prepared to undertake friendly discussions with the workmen to effect an amicable settlement. In its statement the company referred to certain reports that it has been doing a thriving business, which was denied. It was explained that present-day revenue was not consistent with the greatly increased costs of operation.

Widespread Demands

In the 23 demands the workers insist that no employee may be discharged without a good reason, to which the company replied that it had never discharged a workman without a just cause. The next demand was for a betterment of the conditions of the workers owing to the uncertainty of the present-day living situation. In its reply the company pointed out that it was already giving a high cost of living allowance to the men, in addition to a special rice allowance.

Other demands were for shorter working hours, observance of Sundays and holidays, and suspension of work on these days with full pay for the men or double pay for such overtime work, an annual bonus of ten per cent. of wages earned for the year, compassionate grants and establishment of a school for the children of the workmen.

At the present moment the deadlock continues in a state of suspension and no immediate settlement can be foreseen. The company, satisfied that its response to the workers' demands has been eminently reasonable, is content to play a waiting game and allow the employees to take the initial step. There is no question of surrendering either *in toto* or in part to any irrational requests, but it is prepared to discuss the situation with the men. Still completely in the dark as to the real point at issue, it can do nothing until the workers come forward themselves. It is for them to make the first move.

Medicine Shop Workers Go on Strike

Wage Increase Demanded Owing to H.C.L.

Hundreds of sick Chinese in Shanghai were affected yesterday when employees of the Zee Chung Dao Medicine Shop in Avenue Road and all its branches in both foreign areas called a general strike. The shop is the biggest of its kind in the city, having 16 branches. The shop does not only sell medicines according to doctors' prescriptions, but also ointments for its customers.

For the past few days, employees of the shop have been demanding an increase of wages owing to the high cost of living, alleging that their wages have not been increased for many years. Their demand was not accepted and they appealed to the recently organized Shanghai General Labour Union for help. Since then, they have been working in co-operation with the Union leaders. A strike committee was organized some time before the strike, as the management was reported to have also refused to accept mediation from the Union.

Posters were hung on the doors of many branches of the shop yesterday apologizing to the public for the strike. It was urged that the management should now negotiate with the Union leaders for a settlement of the strike. More than 380 employees are involved in the strike. It is learned that most of them earn less than $20 per month.

Aeroplane Pools

Donations Received on September 22

"Defiant" Pool A, $100 each,—G. E. Marden, C. H. Arnhold, A. S. Henchman, A. C. Leith, E. Hayim, W. J. Keswick.

"Hurricane" Pool B, $50 each:—H. W. Hawkins (Sept. 22/23 $100), R. V. Thomas (Sept. 22/23 $100), J. K. Brand, G. H. Stacey, S. H. Ash, R. Gordon, F. A. Pollock, F. R. Smith, Dr. H. G. Earle.

"Spitfire" Pool C, $25 each—L. C. Blanks (Sept. 22/23 $50), H. C. Hopkins (Sept. 22/23 $50), H. Moore, J. R. G. Barter, W. C. Cassels, T. C. K., F. de Jong, H. E. Harris, F. S. Gibbings (12 days $300), Dr. T. M. Burton, Miss Ada B. Law.

"Gloucester" Pool D, $10 each:—Accounts Office of Electric & Musical Industries (China) Ltd. (Sept. 21/23 $30), G. A. Johnston (Sept. 22/23 $20), J. C. Kyle (Sept. 22/23 $20), S. C. Riggs (Sept. 22/23 $20), B. W. Talbot (Sept. 22/23 $20), E. R. West (Sept. 22/23 $20), W. M. Gande (Sept. 12/21 $100), H. W. Maxted, G. Pollock, M. Shibbeth, W. B. Rigden, D. F. C. Cleland, J. Hall, A. M. Cobbett, H. Maitland, R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Maitland, Socony British Stenographers.

"Hawker" Pool E, $5 each:—G. C. and D. L. (Sept. 22/23 $10), Mesdames Dorothy Hodgson (Sept. 22/23 $10), C. Ivery (Sept. 20/22 $15), G. A. Johnston (Sept. 22/23 $10), B. W. Talbot (Sept. 22/23 $10), E. A. Unite (Sept. 21/23 $15), G. E. Marden, A. Leith, W. S. Turner, D. W. Mortlock, H. F. Baker, Daisy A. Cox, H. M. Barter, F. R. Smith, Mr. E. A. C. Chambers.

Food Prices Still Increasing

Rice Hits New High Peak; Flour Shortage Feared; Coal Remains Stable

Since the publication on August 7 of the second Special Bulletin of the S.M.C. Price Investigation Office, the collection of information relating to stocks and prices of basic commodities has progressed satisfactorily, the main effort being concentrated on the retail side of the problem. Meetings, during which the question of "reasonable profits" in the various trades has been frankly discussed, have been held with representatives of provision merchants, fish dealers, butchers, coal and wheat merchants. Willingness to co-operate with the Council has been the keynote of these meetings, and a number of checkings of retail prices already completed have, with few exceptions, shown that the information supplied has been correct. Considering, however, that nearly every item on the list of basic commodities is a problem in itself, the task of checking is of such magnitude that considerably more time is required before generalization is advisable.

Rice at Peak Prices

As far as commodity prices are concerned, it is unfortunately not possible to report an improvement in the situation in line with the information obtained. Factors, mainly the drop in exchange, over which the Council has no control, have again forced the price of the most important commodity—rice—to a new high peak. The Rice Price Fixing Committee has been encouraged in its efforts to keep the price of Saigon rice at $61.50 per zah, but it is recognized that an adjustment may have to be made to a higher level unless replacement costs are reduced.

The domestic wheat situation which at the beginning of August was satisfactorily settled with the authorities concerned, has, for obscure reasons, suffered an unexpected setback with shortage in supplies and increase in the price of flour, necessitating a rise in the price of "Family Bread" from 38 cents to 41 cents per lb. Every means is being used for an early solution. Simultaneously, large shipments of foreign wheat should prevent the situation from becoming critical.

The coal situation on the other hand appears reasonably satisfactory, sales in the "Black Market" being often 10-15 per cent. below replacement cost, presumably on account of decreased demand due to many smaller factories having been forced to close down.

Prosecutions

A number of stores and stallholders in markets were prosecuted (the former by the Police Special Branch) for failure to display price tags and list, and they were fined from $5 to $15 each.

A few cases of reported overcharges were dealt with by personal visits, adjustments being on the whole willingly made.

Extortioner Receives Suspended Term

Found guilty of having attempted to extort $3,000 from Z. G. Pien, cotton merchant and director of the British owned Sung Sing Cotton Mill in Ningpo Road, Sung Zang-tsang was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court but the sentence was suspended for two years.

Precautionary Steps Taken by Police

As a precautionary measure, the police yesterday closed the entrance to three more Settlement police stations, following similar measures adopted at the Pootoo Road station. The stations concerned were Bubbling Well, Gordon Road and Louza, where special guards were posted with sub-Thompson guns outside the entrances. No special significance was attached by the police to these measures which, it was learned, were purely of a precautionary nature.

High English Moral in Face of German Air Raids

Professor Winifred Cullis, Lecturing in Far East, Tells of British Confidence in Outcome of War

THE superb confidence and cheerfulness of people at home were continually stressed by Dr. Winifred C. Cullis in an interview yesterday. Dr. Cullis, an eminent English physiological professor, is at present in Shanghai on a tour of the Far East for the Ministry of Information. She has come to lecture on the valuable work being done by women at home, and to tell of some of general aspects of life in England. She will stay in Shanghai for about two weeks, in which time she will lecture frequently to various clubs and societies here.

Professor Cullis, who travelled extensively through England before leaving five weeks ago, was everywhere struck by the "rock-like" confidence of the people in the face of danger. "The more trouble that comes, the higher the spirit of the people seems to rise," she said. "The moral at home is unbreakable, and everywhere, despite the many tragedies that are occurring, the atmosphere is one of cheerfulness." In the course of the interview she gave many examples of the courage and fortitude with which England is facing the present crisis, no doubt being expressed that Britain will eventually come out on top.

Dr. Cullis told of the surprise she felt when in America of the lack of belief in British confidence, and ability to hold out. The attitude of the Americans seemed to be, she said, that what news came out of England on the course of the war was minimized as much as possible, the result being that American newspapers grossly exaggerated small incidents. On one occasion, she said, she was talking to a young American, who seemed sceptical of the small damage being done in the air raids. He showed her a headline in one paper, reading, "English City Devastated by Aerial Bombs." She made the young man read the opening paragraphs of the story, and it came out that what had really happened was that a row of eight slum cottages had been knocked down, with the loss of two lives.

Air Ministry Figures Accurate

One point that Dr. Cullis emphasized was that air ministry figures for the result of aerial battles with the Nazis are absolutely accurate. In America, she said, the general opinion was that they are more accurate than the German estimates, but she dismissed this as ridiculous, as there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the figures. A friend of hers in England, who saw one of the earlier massed raids on a coastal town, described it as a "game of skittles" once the British fighters came on the scene. German planes were shot down one after another, with few British losses.

The individual superiority of English pilots is unquestionable, she said, and once parity with the Nazis in actual numbers of planes is established, this will become even more apparent. Dr. Cullis recalled talking to an R.A.F. pilot about the poor aim of the German bombers. The pilot ascribed this to lack of training in navigation. R.A.F. men receive a long training course, with considerable opportunities for practice, whereas the German pilots are quickly put into the air with little practice, due to the shortage of gasoline in Germany. Once, she said, she was in Cardiff, and went through four air raids in a day and night. On the next morning, a German communiqué announced that Bristol had been heavily bombed, and large portions of the city wiped out!

R.A.F. Tactics

The organization of R.A.F. tactics has been brought to a very high degree. Methods of dealing with enemy aircraft so as to cause the minimum of damage to areas below the raiders have been worked out, and are successfully put into operation time and time again. An example of this was given by the Professor. While in a town in Scotland an air raid warning was given, and R.A.F. fighters went up. The German bomber, which was out at sea attacking some trawlers, on which she dropped all her bombs, was driven inland by a number of Spitfires. Two other Spitfires were seen streaking out to sea again, apparently in the wrong direction. The plan, however, soon came to light, as when the bomber again turned for home, she was intercepted and brought down by these two fighters.

The attitude of people at home is one of calmness and cheerfulness, she said, little viciousness being shown at the time she left. Among those returning from the Dunkirk evacuation, however, there was a spirit of venom. Stories told by some of these men indicated the ruthlessness of the German methods in Europe. It was a frequent sight to see German tanks passing over wounded and helpless refugees.

Invaluable Work of Women

The work of women in the present conflict is invaluable, stated Dr. Cullis. The Women's Volunteer Service, which has a membership of 600,000, with only 57 paid officials, does extremely useful work in connection with the forces, such as nursing and catering. Another extremely useful side of women's activities, and one seldom mentioned, is the service women who receive evacuated children are performing. Often overworked, and with large families, these women are undertaking their task without complaint. The contact between town children and country children is valuable to both, and a greater understanding is coming about between the two classes.

Hoarders Blamed For High Prices

Chinese Press Demands Official Action

Reports published by the leading Chinese dailies here indicate that unscrupulous merchants are again hoading flour and rice and that the matter is receiving the serious attention of the Settlement authorities. It is revealed that retail shops are selling flour at a much increased price, while the wholesale price is $16.50 per bag. Two big flour mills here are supplying more than 8,000 bags of flour daily.

The Shanghai Machine-made Noodle Shops Association has written to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here asking the chamber to request the Settlement authorities to stop hoarding among profiteering merchants. It is stated in the letter that the profiteering merchants have been so actively storing bags of flour to trade with customers. The present shortage is caused by hoarding, it is stated.

According to the Shing Sheng News Agency, rice merchants are also hoarding rice, wishing to obtain a big profit by making use of the tense situation in the Far East. They are unwilling to sell their rice, but the authorities are said to be planning to remedy the situation. Despite the tense situation in Indo-China, foreign rice can still be shipped to Shanghai from Saigon, Siam and Hongkong, states a report published by the "Sin Wan Pao."

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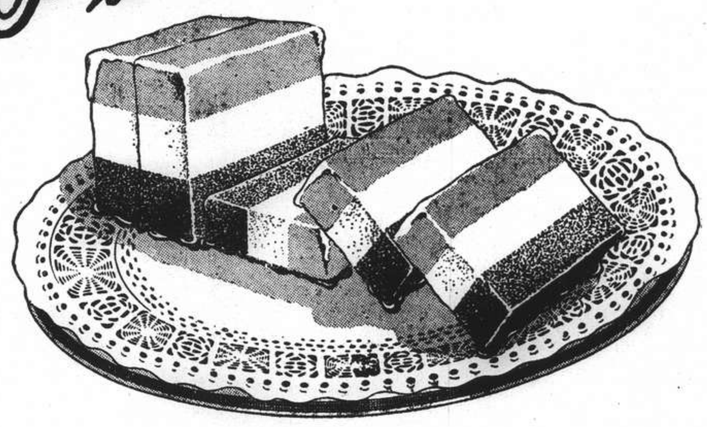
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Dodgers Gaining on Reds in Vain Eleventh Hour Rally

New York Yankees Defeat Boston Red Sox; Tigers Give Way to Cleveland Indians

New York, Sept. 23.

THE Brooklyn Dodgers, knowing that it is mathematically impossible for them to win the National League pennant this year, at least want to be as far up on the list as possible, it appeared today.

The second place Dodgers banged out a 3 to 2 decision over the New York Giants while the league-leading Cincinnati Reds were dropping a 12 to 9 game to Pittsburgh Pirates.

Dolph Camilli won the game for the Dodgers in the last inning with a 420 foot home-run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	4	0
Chicago	10	10	1
Batteries: Shoun, Kimball and Owen; Passeau and McCullough.			
Cincinnati	9	17	3
Pittsburgh	12	14	1
Batteries: Derringer, Heintzleman, Beggs, Hutchinson, Riddle, Wilson and West.			
New York	2	7	0
Brooklyn	3	11	0
Batteries: Schumacher, Lynn and O'Dea; Grissom, Casey, Tamulis, Carleton, Frank and Mancuso.			
Philadelphia	6	9	2
Boston	2	6	2
(Opener)			
Batteries: Podgajny and Warren; Salvo, Sullivan, Berres and Broskie.			
Philadelphia	0	3	3
Boston	8	11	0
(Nightcap)			
Batteries: Mulcahy and Warren; Early and Berres.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	5	8	1
Philadelphia	4	6	3
Batteries: Hudson and Ferrell; Babich and Wagner.			
(Opener)			
Washington	5	7	2
Philadelphia	2	7	1
Batteries: Chase and Early; Marchildon, Vaughn and Hayes.			
(Nightcap)			
Boston	3	9	2
New York	6	8	1
Batteries: Grove and Desautels; Russo and Rosar.			
Cleveland	10	12	0
Detroit	5	8	2
Batteries: Feller and Pytlak; Bridges, Smith, Gorsica, Newhouser, Seats, McKain and Tebbetts.			
Chicago	10	16	1
St. Louis	0	6	1
Batteries: Lyons and Tresh; Harris, Kramer, Bildilli, Whitehead and Swift.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	87	62	.588
Cleveland	86	63	.574
New York	82	64	.559
Chicago	81	68	.541
Boston	74	70	.517
St. Louis	64	85	.432
Washington	62	85	.414
Philadelphia	53	92	.371

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	96	49	.662
Brooklyn	85	62	.578
St. Louis	80	65	.552
Pittsburgh	76	73	.510
Chicago	70	75	.485
New York	68	77	.469
Boston	62	84	.425
Philadelphia	47	99	.322

—United Press.

Ways of Watching Tennis Matches

Emotions on Face of Player Tell Story of Game

BY "CORBIE"

Back and forth swing the heads of at least 98 per cent. of all spectators at a tennis match, in following the flight of the ball from one court to the other. It is sometimes interesting to watch the sea of faces on the other side of the court moving in perfect rhythm but what is often more interesting is to focus the eyes on one player instead of yielding to the strong temptation to see where the ball is going.

It is a rare spectator who abandons the path of least resistance to look steadily at one player while the ball is in play. It requires a certain amount of will power but the reward will often be found worth the effort.

These rare spectators are usually students of the game who know that they can learn far more about the technique of court coverage and stroking by concentrating on the player rather than on the ball. This is of course true in any game but there are other reasons for watching the player.

Unless the player is of the poker-face type like Helen Wills Moody Roark, the observant spectator may see practically all human emotions in a wide variety of expressions. All the drama of the game is reflected there. Triumph and disaster with their glee and dejection and all the stages between may be caught. Terror, relief, hope, despair, are all to be seen and indicate pretty clearly to the absorbed spectator just where the ball has gone how the player is faring. Grief, surprise pleasure are usually written clearly on the sweating features telling the story of the battle at its progresses.

All of this is usually missed by even the most enthusiastic followers of the game. To some sensitive souls it may seem hardly proper to stare at a player's face throughout an entire game. To do so may give the polite watcher a guilty feeling of intruding on somebody's privacy, and no doubt for the player to himself and his emotional life throughout the match made the object of careful inspection might "put him off" were he aware of the scrutiny. But in the heat of the battle, the player has no time to worry about such things, the crowd receding to the background of his consciousness.

It is not suggested that tennis matches always be watched through the medium of the players' faces but at times when the outcome is a foregone conclusion and the quality of play uninspiring the game takes on added interest through this medium.

Cricket Matches This Week-end

Two attractive cricket matches have been arranged for this week-end by the Shanghai Cricket Club. On Saturday a side to be called Hankow will meet an S.C.C. XI on the S.C.C. ground beginning at 1.30 p.m. while at the same time on the S.R.C. ground an S.C.C. XI will match forces with a Recreation Club side. Selected teams are as follows:—

Hankow XI:—C. E. Sherwin (Capt.), E. C. Baker, R. Corfield, A. V. T. Dean, F. B. Elliott, H. F. B. Gardner, W. Marsay, F. Marshall, J. M. Pearson, T. C. G. Pearson, P. V. Simpson.

S.C.C.:—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.), E. H. Anstiee, R. Booth, G. S. Dunkley, J. C. Jenkins, D. W. Leach, A. Lingard, H. E. Orr, H. V. Thorne, L. Underwood, E. J. Sluis. Reserves: J. A. G. L. Smith, P. W. Williams. Umpires: P. J. Hart Esq., and C. Victor Syms Esq. Scorer: L. T. Lawrance Esq.

An S.C.C. XI:—C. H. Mellor (Capt.), E. R. Dow, J. Fletcher, R. Gates, A. J. Harvey, C. H. Hodgman, J. R. Kale, P. N. Knight, J. Larsen, L. R. St. Louis, R. D. Sayle. Reserves: R. S. L. Frewen, G. C. Large, K. S. Mackenzie. Umpire: Rev. F. W. Weaver. Scorer: R. Lawrance Esq.

Women Riders Turn to National Defence Work

A number of women in Devon have volunteered to patrol the lonely stretches of Dartmoor on horseback to look out for parachutists and suspicious characters. Their chief duty is to relieve the Home Guard during the daytime and all have an extensive knowledge of Dartmoor.

British Bloodstock Going To United States

Bahram Passes Into American Hands for £40,000; Many Animals Recently Purchased

THE United States continues to receive a considerable influx of British bloodstock, and it was announced that Bahram, had passed into American hands for £40,000, which was paid in American dollars by a syndicate of breeders in Maryland. Among the animals recently purchased by owners in the States are Lord Derby's winning two year-old colt Orange River (by Fairway out of Organdie), the stallion Chrysler II, sold by Mr. Harry Martin Benson, of Beech House Study, Cheveley, Newmarket, to Mr. Walter J. Chrysler of New York, several yearlings bred by Mr. Alfred Barclay of the Snailwell Stud, Newmarket, and the stallion Easton.

Easton has been a very disappointing horse at stud in this country. When owned by Mr. Strassburger, he was brought from France by Percy Carter to run for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1934, and after he had finished second to Colombo he was sold to the late Lord Woolavington. I believe the price paid was about £15,000. He was sent to Fred Darling at Beckhampton and became Gordon Richards's mount for the Derby. He was second also in that race, being beaten by Windsor Lad. These two horses met again for the Coronation Cup, over precisely the same course, twelve months later, by which time Easton had shown that he had made substantial improvement from three to four years of age and had satisfied his trainer—and the public—that he was a very good horse.

Marcus Marsh, the trainer of Windsor Lad, is a nephew of Fred Darling and the latter, hearing that Marcus was thoroughly satisfied with Windsor Lad and confident of success, ventured a friendly warning to the younger man. "I think I shall beat you tomorrow," Fred told him on the eve of the Coronation Cup. There were three runners, but the other was negligible.

The race was regarded as a match between Easton and Windsor Lad and so strong was the support for both that, for most of the time the bookmakers offered 11 to 10 on the field, leaving backers to take those odds about either horse. Fred Darling, I know, supported his faith in Easton and, as there was not the slightest excuse for his eventual defeat, Darling's confidence in him on that occasion is often quoted to the credit of his conqueror, Windsor Lad, who was certainly one of the four best horses I have ever seen. The others are Bahram, winner of the Derby on the previous day, Brantôme and Blue Peter.

Easton Won

Easton won, in England, the Ribblesdale Stakes at Ascot, the Lingfield Park Spring Stakes, the Select Stakes and the March Stakes at Newmarket. In Belgium he won the Grand International d'Ostend and in France he won twice and finished third in the Grand Prix.

He began his stud career at Lavington Stud, Petworth, in 1936. By Dark Legend out of a Phalaris mare, and a horse of great quality, he was so attractive as a stallion that all nominations to him for every year up to 1939 were filled. A Frenchman remarked to me of him the other day that there have been few horses in recent years to whom he would have sent mares with as much confidence.

Yet Easton has been a complete failure so far in that sphere. His first crop were two-year-olds last year and of these three won one race each. The most notable was Joke, 20 to 1 winner of the Acorn Plate at Epsom. East Bee, also by Easton, ran well on several occasions but did not win either last year or this season. My own impression of most of the Eastons who could "go" at all, is that they were "short runners" and it will be observed that the principal winner among them was successful only over one of the easiest courses in the country, the five furlongs at Epsom.

The 17-year-old Coronach, who has spent the whole of his stud career to date at the Lavington Stud, is expected to go to New Zealand—if he has not already sailed. His sale to Mr. John Donald was arranged some time ago, but circumstances arose in connection with the war to delay his departure. As a winner of the Derby and St. Leger, Coronach has had the best possible opportunities at the stud but it cannot be said that he has done well. The mare Corrida, of international fame, has been far and away the best of his off-spring.

Many American-owned hurdlers and steeplechasers have left the Wroughton stable for the United States and I was interested to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard have such regard for their moderate steeplechaser, Milano, that he too has gone to them in America. Quite a lot of people backed him for the Grand National last April, but without any satisfaction. He was a moody chaser, rarely caught at his best once he became thoroughly familiar with the game.

The races for the Irish Derby and Irish Oaks, won respectively by Turkhan and Queen of Shiraz for the Aga Khan, have brought some kudos to their sire, Bahram. This great race-horse did not make a very bright start to his stud career when, last season, only three of his first crop, Great Truth, The Druid and Turkhan won races. More is reasonably expected from a stallion whose fee is 500 guineas, but less has been obtained at the outset from some who have later become pillars of the breed.

Could Not Stay

The Druid this year won the valuable Red Rose Stakes at Manchester and would doubtless have gained other successes over short courses had the opportunity occurred. His trainer, Noel Cannon, came definitely to the conclusion after the Two Thousand Guineas that the colt could not stay a mile in the top class and it was the intention to keep him to sprinting, at least for some time to come.

Great Truth has run but once this year and was beaten a long way from home in the One Thousand Guineas, won by her stable companion Godiva. She had not given satisfaction in her preparation and her career must have been disappointing to His Majesty and her trainer, for she showed exceptional ability when first tried as a two-year-old. Her form at that age earned for her a place in the first 20 in the Free Handicap, but she was a highly strung filly and not an easy subject to produce at her best.

Doubtless in a normal season Turkhan and Queen of Shiraz would have won some of the most valuable races and Ascot, Goodwood and the Newmarket Autumn meetings would have produced good two-year-olds by Bahram. He was not only unbeaten and one of the best race-horses of modern times, but he had a perfect disposition. Great horses do not always make great sires but Bahram has at least shown that he can produce good-class stock and has done sufficient to promise much greater success in the future. His departure for the United States will be a great loss to the English Turf but will give scope for him at the stud which the war would deny him here.

It was with great regret that I heard that Bahram's Derby jockey, Fred Fox, has lost his son, killed in action while serving with the R.A.F. Not many months ago Fred and I jointly contributed a broadcast talk to the Empire programme and he asked for and was readily granted permission to conclude the talk with a few words of greeting to his boy, then serving in the Near East. Though Fox gave up riding a few years ago he retains a very wide circle of friends in racing. All will unite in extending to him and to Mrs. Fox deep sympathy.—"The Field."

Berents Sails Eileen to Victory in "C" Class

Kenyon Second in Daphne; Interesting Race For Commodore's Cup

A PRECEDENT was set when "C" Class Yachts were sent from Admiral Jellicoe round the Quarantine Buoy two miles outside Woosung last Sunday to compete for the Commodore's Cup. It was a very great pity that rain threatened and finally descended in a deluge just before the finish, because weather conditions were otherwise ideal, and a most interesting race ensued from which no doubt many skippers learned a lot about the tides outside their usual reaches of the lower Whangpoo.

The Cup was deservedly won by Eileen sailed by J. Berents who having once established her lead was never seriously threatened. She went beautifully—and is in excellent trim just at present—and her skipper made no mistakes of importance. Daphne was a fairly easy second and Catherine maintained third place throughout the race.

"Fifth Column" rumours were the cause of some anxiety before the start as to whether tides had been accurately allowed for; but the race was started at 11.30 as scheduled with 10 yachts anchored above the line in a light breeze from the East and a strong ebb. Daphne, Eileen and Leda got away to an excellent start, Daphne out to windward; but Eileen found more wind in midstream and caught Daphne off Pheasant Point, and passed her when she was interfered with by a junk. It was a close reach to Forts Buoy and a beat to Lismore. At this point most yachts elected to stand straight out to Quarantine on the port tack, but Daphne and Catherine went about past the breakwater and stood up the Paoshan Shore hoping to get distance for the reach across the last of the ebb. These tactics paid in the very early stages but the last yachts doing this lost distance as the tide had slackened by the time they reached Quarantine.

Eileen in Front

Eileen rounded the mark buoy at 12.55 p.m. followed soon by Daphne and then by Catherine in just about 1½ hours sailing. It was a gybe round the buoy and spinnakers were set for the run back to Lismore which was reached in 10 minutes as against ½ hour for the outward journey over this stretch. The tide was making by this time, and the whole of the rest of the fleet came round Quarantine close together and were a fine sight. Dragonfly had done well and was 5th round but lost two places on the run back. Another gybe was necessary at Junk anchorage and from Pheasant Point it was a close reach home to Jellicoe. Eileen stood out into midstream and again got a good wind which offset the distance gained by Daphne and Catherine in keeping close to the Pootung Shore and traversing the "out."

From Pheasant Point the wind, which up till then had been ideal for "C" Class freshened considerably and rain began to fall heavily, the last to finish getting a good soaking. The most remarkable feature was the close finishes in so long a race, 4½ minutes only separating the 3rd yacht and the 9th, and Nos. 4 to 7 closing the line within a minutes of each other. Sun Lee maintained a steady fourth whilst Zuleika and Bridget came up several places on the way home. Dorothy was a threat at one time but subsequently faded out of the picture. The full results were:—

	Time	Pts.
Eileen, J. Berents	2.22.26	14¼
Daphne, J. S. Kenyon	2.25.08	13
Catherine, H.R.O. Edmonds	2.29.04	12
Sun Lee, K. F. Piper	2.31.15	11
Zuleika, J. C. Clavering	2.31.52	10
Bridget, R. P. M. Mann	2.32.11	9
Dragonfly, R. L. S. Frewen	2.32.34	8
Leda, W. Hamilton	2.33.15	7
Dorothy, J. D. Riddell	3.33.42	6
Mignonette, J. R. Blaikie	2.42.48	5

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$200,000,000 Yearly Drives Nazi Fifth Column Machine

Astounding Scope of German Activities Abroad Revealed in Review Issued by United States

This is the fourth despatch of the Fifth Column series released by the U.S. Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox.

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

SINCE we must ascribe a huge share in Adolf Hitler's incomparable military successes to his use of Germans and "Fifth Columnists" in victim countries, the question arises: How was such a success possible? How are Germans abroad brought to such self-sacrificing enthusiasm for the Nazi regime? How above all can foreigners living under relatively mild and civilized governments be induced voluntarily to betray their own countries for Hitler's Germany? It seems mysterious.

The answer is U.S.$200,000,000 spent annually on organization and propaganda abroad. The immensity of this sum is the secret. Nazi Germany is not a government—not even a "folkdom" of the sort Nazi orators talk about. Nazi Germany is a conspiracy. Its scope is universal and its aim world dominion. Its primary agents are as many of the millions of Germans in Germany, and abroad, as can be induced or compelled to serve the German Fatherland.

Its activities begin with attempted proselyting of Germans abroad, go on to the murder and kidnapping of real or fancied enemies, and end in armed insurrection against the foreign country Hitler wishes to conquer or absorb.

Such insurrections of Germans actually occurred in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Holland. But for the firm attitude of the United States such an insurrection would, many students believe, have occurred in Brazil.

"Double Nationality"

That the Germans abroad are usually "naturalized" into something else is no hindrance. Pre-war Imperial Germany sanctioned the "Double Nationality Status"—Germans could, that is, become French or American or Portuguese without losing their German nationality. The Weimar Republic did not alter this strange conception and Nazi Germany has made it the centre of its "Trojan Horse" tactics of placing Germans within the enemy walls. It is safe to say that a fair proportion of the non-refugee Germans who have become American since Hitler came to power did so with the secret intention of turning free and democratic America into "their"—that is, Hitler's—America.

Children of Germans naturalized half a century ago are still counted German by Berlin, and every effort is made to convince them of the fact. Naturally, the Nazis accept traitors as allies wherever they can find them, and welcome the assistance of non-Nordics. But peoples racially akin to Germans—Scandinavians, Dutch, Flemings, German-speaking Swiss, even Anglo-Saxons—are made the object of special proselyting as belonging to the "same blood." These form the material with which the Nazi world conspiracy chiefly attempts to work.

4,000,000 Agents Abroad

The centre is the Nazi Party. The tool is the *Auslands-organization* (or "Organization Abroad") of this party. Today this organization of Germans abroad has nearly 4,000,000 members, all of whom are conscious agents. Over 600 local groups or "supporting points" are organized in 45 or more "*Landesgruppin*"—one in each country.

The headquarters is in Stuttgart, but all the groups are directed by a single man in Berlin, *Gauleiter* Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, with some 800 assistants. Technically Bohle is a "state secretary" in the German Foreign Office. Where the local branches dare not appear under their true colours, they take on fancy names—in Rumania the "Iron Guard," in Switzerland "True Confederates," in the United States "*Amerikadeutscher Volksbund.*"

But everywhere, whether the members are Germans, naturalized Germans or non-Germans, the aim is the same, to achieve Hitler's end by trickery or terror; the organizing principle is the same, with Hitler Youth and Hitler Sport, marching, emblems, ruthless discipline, ceremonies in honour of Nazi heroes or Hitler's birthday parties; and in case of war they would all be on Germany's side.

Hitler Enemies Listed

In time of peace they make lists of Hitler's enemies, who are marked down for murder or kidnapping to Germany and torture when the great day comes. Organized Germans abroad are publicly told to "obey the laws of their guest-country," but at the same time urged to "convince every outsider of the necessity of Germany's victory." The Nazi Party *Auslands-Organization* is by no means the only entity that works for Hitler outside Germany.

There are in fact no fewer than seven others: the political police or *Gestapo*, the Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Paul Goebbels, the German Labour Front, the intelligence services of the German Army, of the Germany Navy and of the German Air Arm, and finally the German Foreign Office, with its embassies and consulates all over the world.

Together these eight organizations spend on propaganda, espionage and sabotage roughly $200,000,000 a year. It seems a lot of money but Hitler has publicly expressed his intention of keeping this service at full blast even if it means fewer infantry divisions in the army. When one considers that this combined service, with its 30,000 employees, can probably claim credit for many of Hitler's many victories, it is obvious that the same result could hardly be obtained so cheaply in any other way.

Foreign Office Activities

The German Foreign Office thus has two irons in the fire abroad. One are the millions of Germans in Bohle's *Auslands-Organization*. The others are the German diplomats abroad. By noting that on the whole the German Government has four or five times as many "accredited" diplomatic and consular agents in each post as any other country, one can perhaps guess the type of activity of four-fifths of them.

Often they publicly mix in the policy of the countries to which they are accredited. Thus the famous Captain Wiedemann, consul-general in San Francisco, was publicly congratulated by order of the Fuehrer in Berlin for his work in preventing the American Senate from accepting Roosevelt's modified neutrality legislation in July, 1939.

The intelligence services of the German army, navy, and air arm are not much different from those in other countries, with the possible exception that the German army maintains, in the Prinz Friedrich Kark Strasse in Berlin a "psychological laboratory." The heads are (or were) Colonel Von Voss and Oberregierungsrat Max Simoneit. A secret section bears the title, "International Psychology." Here are trained not only the military spies but the Gestapo and party agents especially designated for service abroad.

Labour Front Duties

Members of the German labour front who go abroad to work have the duty of reporting anything of interest they may see or learn in foreign ships, shops, factories or other places.

Furthermore, since 1936 there exists in Hamburg an "International Central Office," where Germans and Italians work together against trade unions, particularly in Democratic countries, and support any movement against organized labour.

Particularly important, notably in countries like the Third French Republic, is the work of the press attaches in the German embassies and consulates. Not only do they see that the 1,700 German language newspapers outside Germany (total circulation three million) are supplied with interesting material of all sorts at the price no other source can meet, but they also watch over German radio programmes. Special attention is given to winning over possible Nazi friends on the local press and combatting or bringing into disrepute newspapers and periodicals that oppose Hitler.

Gestapo Works Abroad

The German *Gestapo* of Heinrich Himmler, whose ruthless efficiency surpasses even the Russian Ogpu, employs only about 5,000 agents abroad. One of its special tasks is watching over German refugee emigrants, but it does not scorn to cast an eye even on Nazis in good standing, some of whom have been known to speak slightingly of the Fuehrer or to express a passing wish for greater personal freedom.

Therefore one or more agents can be found in every German consulate or embassy abroad. A good angler can manage to locate others in the larger German commercial enterprises, such as shipping or oil companies.

In addition to the agencies already mentioned, there exists a Colonial Political Department headed by General Franz Ritter Von Epp, Hitler's special friend, which carried on lively pro-Nazi propaganda in the former German colonies and among Germans in colonies of other countries.

Although there is some doubt, presumably it is the *Gestapo* that picks out special agents for particular jobs in countries that happen at a particular moment to interest the Nazis most. Rumour speaks of a high class German technician who managed to find a relatively insignificant job in an American broadcasting company.

Broadcast Trickery

Broadcasting plays a great role in German spy life. Not only the agents possess tiny senders with which they transmit information unfit for the public, but they receive instructions carefully concealed in public broadcasts from the fatherland. One such typical broadcast was that called *Kamaradschaftsdienst*, supposedly intended for the soldiers at the front.

There is no claim that this description of the German propaganda service is complete. Conceivably there exist other even more interesting services. But this much should make it clear why Adolf Hitler has been so successful in utilizing Germans abroad and creating "Fifth Columns" among his enemies. Thanks to the pains taken and the money spent, Hitler has in nearly every country been able to do considerable in breaking down the national moral and enlisting traitors.

One particularly good dodge is in most places the creation of two Nazi organizations, one of which acts in a strictly legal way. Another (until it was found out) was the use of German servant girls. Dutch employers of a particularly "dumb" German cook were surprised to hear her conversing in the kitchen with a perfect stranger in fluent Oxford English. She was dismissed—and took with her the more important family papers. German exchange students, carefully schooled in espionage and propaganda collected no end of information in Switzerland. Strength-Through-Joy tourists carefully mapped Poland for the *Reichswehr*. It must always be remembered that no German receives police permission to leave the Reich, regardless of the motives, until he or she promises to report everything seen and heard abroad. Each must declare his address to the nearest Nazi official and keep in touch with him so far as circumstances permit.

U.S. "Fifth Column"

In the United States an organization of Nazis is being trained in arms. As matters now stand, it is conceivable that the United States possesses the finest Nazi schooled "Fifth Column" in the world, one which in case of war with Germany could be her undoing.

Could, but need not be. The Nazis are strong only where unopposed. Where they are resisted, where the initiative is taken from them, they tend to collapse. The revelations in the American press of the fortunes amassed and held abroad by leading Nazis kept Goebbels busy denying it for two weeks. It is hard to see why under present circumstances, in view of "fifth column activity" observed abroad, countries that do not intend to submit to the Third Reich permit any German-language publications or why they do not adopt legislation allowing naturalizations obtained under false pretences to be annulled by Executive Act, or do not insist on knowing just which domestic industries and commercial houses have tie-ups of any sort with the Nazis.—United Press.

Repatriated British Soldiers Home

A photograph taken at a south of England port of the party of 125 soldiers who arrived back in England from internment in Sweden. Most of them were cut off between Trondheim and Narvik when the British evacuated. They found their way to Sweden. The picture shows them displaying a Swedish flag which they brought back as a memento of the kindness extended to them by Sweden.

Six Nazis Rounded Up By Uruguayan Police

Furhmann Charged With Plan To Take Over Government

Montevideo, Sept. 24.

Police announced last night that they had rounded up six German nationals recently indicted on charges of conducting subversive activities in Uruguay on behalf of Nazi Germany.

Police officials named Arnold Fuhrmann as the head of the Nazi organization here. They charged that he was the author of a plan to take over the government of Uruguay in five days with the help of several thousand Nazis from Argentina.

According to Fuhrmann's alleged plan, Uruguay would have been converted into a German peasant colony. An attache of the German Embassy, Julio Dalldorf, also was said to be involved in the alleged plot.—United Press.

U.S. Peace Said Threatened

Mr. Roosevelt Appeals To American Legion to Keep War from Shores

Boston, Sept. 24.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the American Legion Convention here last night, said that the "conflict abroad constitutes a threat against the peace of the entire world."

The President asked the American Legion to take every possible action to protect American life "against any form of aggression which might endanger it."

"I am confident," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that members of the American Legion will play their part in keeping war from the shores of the United States and from imperiling the free institutions of our America."

The National Commander of the American Legion, Mr. Raymond J. Kelly, told the American Legion delegates that they should "crystalize the will and opinion of our fellow citizens so that the United States will unite in a common front for the common good."

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the Legionnaires that the "Fifth Column will never succeed in the United States because law enforcement agencies are ready to meet its every advance."

He urged the Legion to fight against spies, saboteurs and subversive elements today, "because tomorrow may be too late."—United Press.

Clerk Charged with Forgery Sentenced

Found guilty of having forged a cheque for $16,900, Y. Y. Shuan, former clerk of the K. M. Cumming & Co., 16 Central Road, was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court. The prosecution revealed that accused had stolen a blank cheque from his employer's desk and forged the signatures of the company's partners to enable him to collect $16,900. When accused attempted to cash the cheque with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the bank's management informed the company that a cheque for a large sum of money was being cashed. Payment was stopped.

Hull Condemns Sinking Of Child Evacuee Ship

Permits Direct Quotation Of "Most Dastardly Act"

Washington, Sept. 24.

At a press conference yesterday Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, called the torpedoing of a British children's evacuee ship a "most dastardly act."

Mr. Hull permitted direct quotation of this comment: "I am sure there will be no division in this country that it is a most dastardly act."—Reuter.

Evacuation to Continue

London, Sept. 24.

The Children's Overseas Reception Board announced last night that the overseas evacuation of British children from vulnerable areas of the British Isles will continue despite last Tuesday night's sea disaster in which almost three hundred persons, including 85 children were drowned.

"The Children's Overseas Reception Board," the announcement said, "met this afternoon and reviewed all circumstances in connection with the loss of the ship in which a number of children were journeying to Canada.

"A meeting of the Advisory Council has been summoned for the same purpose. A full report will be made to the Ministers concerned. Should any change in policy be decided upon, a public announcement will be made. Meanwhile, the Board is proceeding with the evacuation of children."—United Press.

Germans Admit "Possibility"

Berlin, Sept. 24.

German newspapers yesterday admitted the "possibility" that a British refugee ship may have been sunk on the north Atlantic last Tuesday.

German newspapers denied that the British ship, on which almost 300 persons lost their lives, had been sunk by a German submarine.—United Press.

Britain Richer as War Goes On

Eminent Economist Voices Cheery Note In Broadcast On Post-war Conditions

London, Sept. 24.

After a year of war Britain remains richer in national wealth than at the beginning of 1937, affirmed the eminent economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes, in a broadcast last night.

Mr. Keynes, who is the author of the much-discussed plan of deferred pay to check inflation, said the wastage of national resources which Britain had suffered hitherto was easily exaggerated.

"Stop thinking that after the war we shall have to lower our standards of life; I see no likelihood of that," he enjoined, and added: "On the contrary; I hope we shall have learnt something about the conduct of currency and foreign trade, about central controls and about the capacity of the country to produce which will prevent us ever relapsing into our pre-war economic morass.

"There is no reason why people should not look forward to higher standards of living after the war than ever they enjoyed."

Mr. Keynes believed he would not prove far wrong if he said the damage done in London since the beginning of August had not been much greater than the normal capacity of British building trade to reinstate within the same period.

"If we suffered £1,000,000 worth of damage every night for a year," he proceeded, "we should not have lost more than four per cent. of our buildings and their contents, or more than could be restored in a couple of years."

More Drastic Measures

Referring to his deferred pay plan, Mr. Keynes expressed the opinion that sooner or later some more drastic methods would be necessary.

Although the Government had not yet adopted his plan, there had been no significant degree of inflation yet. It had not been necessary in the first year of the war to ask for serious economic restrictions.

"The second year is, in truth, the first year of real war for Britain," Mr. Keynes said. "We have the freshness of a fighter in the first round, where Germany has already suffered the nervous tension and muscular exhaustion of five years of prodigious effort. But we must not be deceived about what will be required of us when we are fighting and producing up to our full capacity, so it is worth while having about taxes on wages and prices which will keep the position as sound and good as it is today."—Reuter.

Nazi Threats Increase In Ferocity

England To be Destroyed "From One End to Other"

Berlin, Sept. 24.

The German press reached a new high in threats against Britain yesterday in "retaliation" for British air raids on Germany.

Most papers warned that the German air force would "entirely destroy England from one end to the other."

"England will be punished as no country has ever been punished before," said the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger." "German retaliation consists of one word: annihilation."

"If Churchill and his airmen keep this up," said "Der Angriff," "then England will not have enough blood and tears to fulfill our remorseless demand for revenge...Let England remember this after every raid on German territory so she may be prepared for the dreadful end being made ready for her as surely as the Amen in church."—United Press.

BABY'S TEETHING UPSETS QUICKLY CHECKED

Your baby must "get a tooth." But he need not get a fever with it—if baby's mother is wise he wont.

Here is what one wise mother, Mrs. Peter Vertefeuille of 81 Main Street, Willimantic, U.S.A., has to say: "My baby had a hard time cutting her teeth. She was feverish and did not sleep well at night. I gave her Baby's Own Tablets with fine results. Now she is a healthy child and I recommend the tablets to other mothers.

Give these safe, sweet-tasting tablets at the first sign of teething fever. Easy to take, prompt in action. They are the prescription of a British medical child-specialist.

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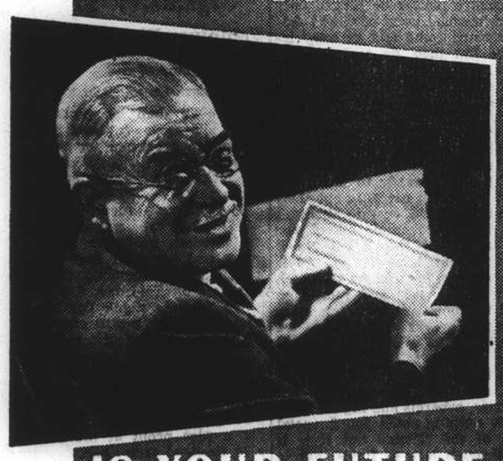

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Are You Easily Tired?

Not me. I've never been in better health than I am now. I seem to have an over-abundance of energy that tones me up like a new person. I used to be bothered by spells of headaches, spasmodic dizziness and upset stomach, but now with the help of that grand body conditioner, I begin to enjoy life as I have never enjoyed it before.

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YEAST TABLETS
Success Depends On Health And Energy!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to the EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Seamen's Mission :
Need to Carry On

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Since many people must have listened to, or afterwards read, Mr. G. E. Mitchell's extremely enlightening talk on the Merchant Marine, a short while ago, I have been surprised that no abler pen than mine has taken up the cudgels for the Merchant Navy apropos of the Mission to Seamen.

When the Mission to Seamen's premises in Canton Road were closed down early this year it seemed to me that the local British community had let our sailors down very badly, but as, so far as I am aware, the matter was not brought before the general public, the British community generally can hardly be blamed. I understand that at that time, a majority of the Committee of the Mission decided that as so few ships were passing through Shanghai the expense of running the Recreation Hall was not warranted for the small number of sailors available to make use of it. That may have been the case at that particular time, judging from a purely financial point of view, but should such a matter be judged only from the financial point of view? Admittedly ships come and go very irregularly but they do come, sometimes one during the week, sometimes two or three, but however irregularly they come it is to a great extent the responsibility of the British community to care for the welfare of the sailors whilst they are in port. Sailors of our Merchant Service must, and do, prove themselves ready to incur any risk and danger in carrying out their daily duty and we owe to them as great a debt of gratitude as we owe to the sailors of the Royal Navy. Surely then, the least we can do is to help provide some place to which they can go for rest and recreation when they come ashore, often after many dreary weeks at sea. Are we so thoughtless as a community, that it means nothing to us that there is no place in this city where these men can go when they come ashore but the cinemas, cabarets and night clubs?

I know nothing about the financial position of the Mission but if it is indeed through lack of funds that so important a branch of its work has been obliged to close down, I feel sure that there are many people who, despite the many calls on their generosity at the present time, would rally to its support. A large number of us are giving all we can spare to one or other of the British War Funds and no doubt feel quite proud of the sums we have so far been able to send Home; but could we not feel just as proud if a little of this money could be diverted to the Mission for the purpose of re-opening and keeping open a Recreation Centre for the men of the Merchant Service who, after all, are fighting our battle for us equally with the men of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force.

Having evacuated the Canton Road premises, suitable accommodation is, I understand, extremely difficult to find: this being the case, would it not be possible to come to some arrangement whereby the Mission to Seamen could be accommodated in part of the Union Jack Club, for the time being at least? Seeing that we are at war and many peacetime rules and regulations are daily being set aside, it should safely be possible to stretch a point in this case in favour of our Merchant Seamen.

MERCHANT SERVICE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

China Tea Export:
Licence Required in Hongkong

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I understand that an article in the "South China Morning Post", Hongkong, of September 17 is a reprint from the same article published in the "North-China Daily News" on September 8 last. This refers to the export of China teas and contains many inaccuracies. I would be grateful therefore if you would allow me to correct these misstatements in the same manner as the "South China Morning Post" has done.

1. There is no ban on the export of China tea from Hongkong. It is, however, necessary to obtain a licence to export tea, as is required for certain other commodities. This measure which is rendered necessary under wartime conditions does not discriminate against China tea but applies to the export from Hongkong of teas originating in India, Ceylon, Africa and the Netherlands East Indies as well.
2. There is no question of shipping China teas from Shanghai or from other port to Great Britain as the British Government has forbidden the importation of any teas other than those from countries within the British Empire or from the Netherland East Indies. This action has been adopted to preserve sterling currency, and has been applied to other commodities besides tea.
3. There is no question at the moment, of shipments of tea to Morocco and North Africa as these places are considered enemy territory by the British Government.

As there has been a considerable amount of misrepresentation about the action taken in Hongkong and inaccurate reports have appeared in various papers, I would be glad if you would give my statement the same prominence as the article to which I refer.

P. E. WITHAM.
Tea Adviser
Chinese Government.

Hongkong, Sept. 17.

***The article in question consisted of a message from Reuter's correspondent in Chungking—ED.

German Propaganda:
The Latest Endeavour

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the "warning" published in the "N.C.D.N." special noon bulletin, regarding the widely circulated enemy booklet "Truth About This War", kindly allow me through the medium of your newspaper to inform the public at large that the chapter in the booklet under the title "Poland" seemingly depicting historical events of Poland's emergence from slavery as well as ancient Polish history, does not coincide with any existing annals of Polish history much less with the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." All so-called "facts" printed therein are fables published to the detriment of the goodwill of the Polish people for too obvious a reason. Nevertheless, some people may still be misguided by this book due to the simple reason that until the Great War, Poland had been obliterated from the map of Europe and no atlas showed the existence of Poland. Moreover, no person of over thirty years of age has learnt anything about Poland in school because until twenty years ago no Polish history was taught in schools. However, not wishing to encroach on your valuable space for repudiation of all quotations from the Encyclopaedia Britannica used in perverted manner, nor indulge in vilifications of the authors of the booklet, I beg to draw attention to the fact that there are a number of authentic issues on the subject of Polish history obtainable in reputable bookstores.

MEMBER OF POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Organizers' Thanks:
Voluntary War Fund Bazaar

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We shall be grateful if you will allow us to use your correspondence column for the purpose of thanking all those who helped us to make our bazaar such a great success.

The amount received to date is $6,021. We are continuing to sell raffle tickets up to Thursday of this week and we shall draw the raffles on Friday, announcing the winning numbers on Saturday, September 28.

We wish to thank the ladies who helped us to organize and who gave up their Saturday afternoon to serve at the stalls. Many people gave donations in money while others bought a lot more tickets than they and their friends could use. Some people also gave articles which were sold for a nice profit at the bazaar. We also received free space to announce the bazaar and nearly all of our printing was done without charge. Last, but not least, a number of our friends helped us to sell tickets.

Except for Mr. and Mrs. Sabel, whose lovely garden we used, we cannot write to every person who helped us. We hope they will understand and will accept our sincere thanks in this letter.

BARBARA SMITH
SYBIL STEPTOE
SHIRLEY SMITH

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Shanghai Rentals:
The Landlords "Putsch"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Editor of one of your contemporaries writes: "In the past, the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai were proudly referred to as 'havens of security,' little islands in a chaotic country where the 'rule of law' obtained. Those days are gone."

These leading sentences, of course, had reference to the social and political conditions of our city. But they are also applicable to the economic condition in which the landlord and rental agency racketeers play a big part.

It has been generally agreed that beginning November 1 the rents will be increased, and how! Mine amounts to 75 per cent. I have enquired of others and learned that the boost is from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. And this based on the already increased rents, i.e., 75 per cent., as in my case, is on the present rental I am paying!

My enquiry also revealed that this totalitarian rental *putsch* is being made only against those with extra-territorial rights, especially American and British who can be brought into their own courts and made to pay up or get out. The others are subject to China law and custom, which prevent exorbitant increases and ejection.

I wonder what would happen if the American and British or a number of them at any rate, would draw the line at being made the "sucker" by refusing to pay these unfair and extortionate increases, stand trial and go to goal for not vacating the premises when ordered to do so by the court? Would not this sort of thing, particularly going to gaol, create a bit of a furore? And then the cowards and exploiters would begin shouting "Bolshevism!" But did it ever occur to these greedy mites that they alone are the cause of discontent, social upheavals—Bolshevism—which in the end harms their own position.

Often these days one hears how the "open door" is gradually being closed, and that it's only a question of time until the foreigner will be pushed out of China. I (others have said the same thing) believe that the landlords and other racketeers, whom the authorities make no effort to control, are having a great deal to do with "pushing us out," for they are making conditions untenable.

EXASPERATED.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

The Stock Exchange:
Are Hours Too Short?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

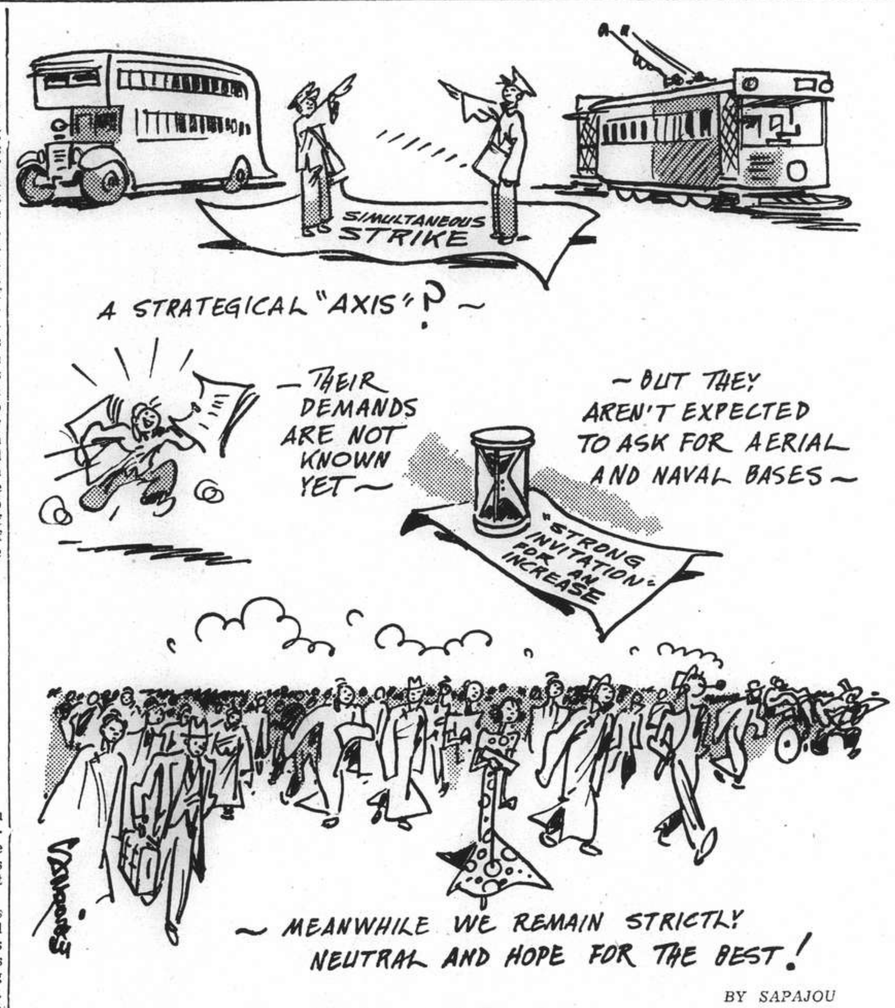
SIR,—Do operators realize that the trading on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, for a full trading week, is but 15½ hours? When a holiday intervenes these hours are considerably lessened.

It must be a fact that, had operators a say in the matter, they would vote for a longer trading time. Possibly, it is beyond the comprehension of operators that members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (who, but a couple of years back eked out a mere living) should now abuse a golden opportunity.

Therefore, in the interests of both operators and the Stock Exchange itself, a substantial increase in trading hours should be made—and made without further delay.

33-HOUR-WEEK.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.


SIMULTANEOUS STRIKE
A STRATEGICAL "AXIS"?
—THEIR DEMANDS ARE NOT KNOWN YET—
—BUT THEY AREN'T EXPECTED TO ASK FOR AERIAL AND NAVAL BASES—
"STRONG INVITATION" FOR AN INCREASE
—MEANWHILE WE REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL AND HOPE FOR THE BEST!
SAPAJOU

'Busless And Tramless

Tram, Bus Strike:
Motorcar Owners Can Help

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was surprised to see private motor cars, Chinese and foreign owned, proceeding to town this morning, many of them containing only the driver, or at most one passenger.

Apart from the difficulty and delay in getting taxis or rickshaws at a time when two public utility companies are out of action, the cost to many foreigners is prohibitive, as rickshaw pullers were asking as much as $2 from Seymour Road to town.

I think that car owners, in such an emergency, might strain a point and offer a lift to one or two unfortunate ones who have to be at the office by 8.30 a.m.

PEDESTRIAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

Melodious Tune:
"The Lincolnshire Poacher"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to A. GOKSON's inquiry in today's issue of your paper, the melodious tune played at the beginning and heard frequently throughout the film "Tom Brown's Schooldays", is "The Poacher of Lincolnshire" or as it is usually known, "The Lincolnshire Poacher", an old Lincolnshire folk-song which is the school song of Rugby. The name of the tune was mentioned by "Old" Brooke in the scene from the film after the initiation of Tom Brown as a new boy, when the song was sung with gusto by all the boys of the House.

This rousing tune should be familiar to all Shanghai Britons as well as to many non-British Shanghailanders, since it is the Regimental Quick March of two famous English county regiments, the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Worcestershire Regiment, both whose battalions have seen service in Shanghai and elsewhere in China. "The Lincolnshire Poacher" is played by the Worcestershires to shew the good fellowship existing between the two regiments and also because it was the Regimental Quick March of the old Herefordshire Regiment (36th Foot), now the 2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment.

GLASWEGIAN

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Postal Rates:
Notice Too Short

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some ghostly fifth columnist must have been standing behind Thirteen Cents when he drafted that letter to you on increased postage rates, because the P.O. advertisement appeared in the same issue of the N.C.D.N. Still, I contend that 24 hours' notice is not enough. In my case, I sent a self-addressed envelope with a 2-cent stamp for reply, late Saturday, and am now expecting a Taxed Mail notice calling for 4 cents—and 4 cents is 4 cents in H.C.L. Shanghai.

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A Recent Address:
Authorities Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have perused with some interest the REV. J. K. LIPMAN's talk on the "Superstition" of the Mass. In the course of his address he states that God sent His prophets to His people with the message that "there would be a clean sacrifice, an unbloody oblation which would be offered to God everywhere in the world and for all time." Will the reverend gentleman kindly favour us with a few quotations from the prophets to this effect.

INTERESTED

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Wanted:
Bread as Made in England

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Could one of your readers inform me where I can obtain the kind of bread that is made in England, that is generally eaten two or more days after it is baked, that is suitable for making toast. The kind I have so far been able to obtain either crumbles away when toasted or becomes hard and dry and the butter does not penetrate below the surface.

BREADWINNER.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

"A Parson's Log":
New Feature Appreciated

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the past two months or so, I have noticed a new feature in the Saturday edition of your newspaper, a column under the title "A Parson's Log".

I should like to say how much I appreciate these articles and I am sure there are many people in Shanghai who, like myself, find them most helpful during these trying times.

M. K. S.

Shanghai, Sept. 21

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.

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12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 The Children's Hour
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivère
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:
Leoncavallo—"Pagliacci"
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière:

The French Problem (as analysed by M. Paul Baudoin, the actual minister for Foreign Affairs, in an article published by the "Revue de Paris in February 1938); II. The mission of the West.

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11.30 Broadcast in Hindustani.
11.45 Light Music.
12.00 Dance Music.
12.45 News Bulletin in English.
1.00 B.B.C. recorded talk if available, followed by Dance Music.
1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Czechoslovak Music.
3.00 Tea-time Chat. "Shopping Hound's Findings."
3.30 Dance Music.
3.45 B.B.C. recorded talk if available.
4.00 Dance Music.
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Italian Programme.
6.30 Czechoslovak Programme.
7.00 French Programme.
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 "Dancing Through the Years."
9.00 A Tale of Melody.
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C., recorded talk if available.
10.00 Dance Music Request Programme. Request fee $1, given to British War Funds.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.15 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

Foreign Language Broadcasts 6-7 p.m.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

SUNDAY
6-6.45 Hungarian

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The news of the day is broadcast from the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association by the "North-China Daily News" at the following times:—
Summertime: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
China Coast time: 11.45 and 8 p.m.
At other hours of the day an English and Chinese programme of music and talks is transmitted from this Station.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1870

It is amusing to learn that the Chinese condemn the salute fired on Friday at the commencement of the parade, as a fatal military error. Ignoring, of course, that it was a salute, and looking at it as a military proceeding, they say to discharge the big guns at first is to encourage the enemy to come on, because he then knows there is nothing in them. And, of course, they draw the corollary that the Volunteers don't know how to fight.

The British clipper-ship Tames which arrived yesterday from Bangkok, has lately made one of the most extraordinary runs on record. Having made her outward voyage to Adelaide in South Australia in 72 days, she sailed from that port for Ceylon with a number of horses, some prime milch cows and a general cargo. Starting upon the commencement of a strong southeast gale at the same time with P. & O. steamer, she actually performed the wonderful feat of heading the mail boat into port by six hours. The live portion of the cargo was all delivered in prime condition.

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1 "Zenith" Model 52, 9-tube radio 110 volts in good condition
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5 Cases Gourmet Powder (Damaged by Water)
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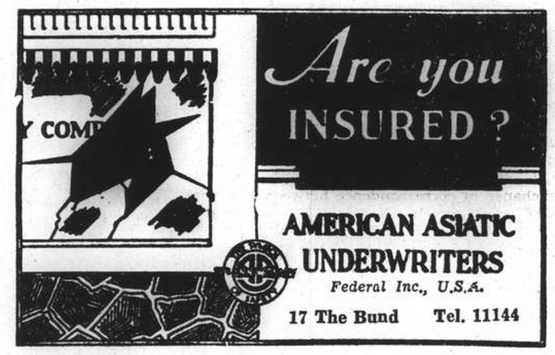

The News of the Week
Our news is not based on rumours, but authentic, substantiated facts; the cartoons represent the best of their kind, by the leading masters of satire, while the other features are well written, and well illustrated by photographs. The *North-China Herald* is the ideal gift to send to the family and friends abroad.
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

DAKAR ENGAGEMENT

The report of the naval engagement at Dakar between British and French units cannot but cause the most grievous pain, for there is little that can be so distressing as the knowledge that men who a few weeks ago were devoted comrades in arms are now compelled to fight each other. The necessity of doing so has been brought about by the discovery of another German plot, this time to bring Dakar under their control; it is clearly for that reason that the three French cruisers and three destroyers were permitted by the German government to be dispatched from Toulon for the African port. It is quite obvious that Great Britain cannot tolerate for one moment the establishment of German outposts in French colonial possessions, and Dakar under the Germans, with a by no means unimposing French naval force could have made things particularly inconvenient for the British. With Dakar as a base those French vessels could easily have been used as commerce raiders, probably necessitating the diversion of a substantial portion of the British fleet for some time to run them down.

The destruction of French naval vessels at Oran and the crippling of the Richelieu at Dakar was one of the most painful episodes of the war. The decision to take such action bore heavily upon Mr. Winston Churchill and his Cabinet. But it was imperatively necessary. If confirmation were needed of that view, it is to be found in the fact that the Richelieu is reported to have been in dry-dock undergoing repairs to the damage done a short while ago. Why, if she were not being prepared for future action? If it was not the intention of Germany, if not the Vichy Government, ultimately to use that battleship what necessity was there for repairing her? The evidence that the Germans were contemplating using Dakar as a base for further action against the British is overwhelming, but the rapid decision of the British Cabinet has again foiled their purpose. That Whitehall moved with due caution, is evidenced by the fact that the French naval unit from Toulon was not attacked until it had clearly shown its destination. But directly that was known there could be no question of allowing Dakar to remain in the hands of a French Government completely subordinate to German demands as the recently signed armistice so clearly shows it to be.

Vichy has sought to make much of the allegation that on the formation of General de Gaulle's army, it was said that it would not be used against France. A glance at the exchange of correspondence between General de Gaulle and Mr. Churchill concerning the organization, employment and conditions of service of the French Volunteer Force, does not completely substantiate that statement, for in his letter to Mr. Churchill of August 7, 1940, General de Gaulle expressly states:

> "For my part, I confirm to you that the French force now in process of constitution is intended to take part in operations against the common enemies (Germany, Italy or any other hostile foreign Power), including the defence of French territories and territories under French mandate, and the defence of British territories and communications, and territories under British mandate."

The situation, therefore, is quite clear. General de Gaulle in proceeding to Dakar with his forces, and British reinforcements is seeking to prevent the port falling under German control,—even though it be through Vichy,—and is consequently acting in defence of French territory against the common enemy.

Sad as this spectacle of old comrades in arms fighting against one another must be, and it is a tragedy that bonds consecrated in the common sacrifice of two great wars should thus be sundered, there is, from the British point of view, satisfaction that the British Government has again demonstrated its readiness to take unpalatable, but nevertheless logical decisions, and strike swiftly. There is only one thing that matters in this war, and that is to win it. Much may yet be done which may hurt the feelings of former friends, but it is necessary that they should remember that the Allies are faced by a ruthless foe, and that it is only by the display of equal ruthlessness that there can be any real hope for the restoration of her liberty to France. Vichy will not be allowed to play the German game, much as the stopping of it must pain all those to love, and esteem the country it is said to rule.

A CONTRAST

When a Messerschmidt was shot down into the Channel near Folkstone the wounded pilot extricated himself from his machine. A British officer on the breakwater quickly stripped off his jacket, dived into the sea, swam 300 yards to him, and brought him safely to shore. The German pilot had a fractured ankle and bullet wounds. Late last Friday night while a British evacuation vessel was carrying over 400 passengers, including children en route for Canada she was torpedoed by a German submarine, in a strong gale and without warning. Eighty-five children died. The first a story of gallant chivalry, the second the tale of the hideous brutality which has characterized the German conduct of this war. The Germans seek to deny that it was one of their submarines but suggest that a mine was responsible and according to one German paper:—

> "In any case the responsibility remains with the British Government. Whoever dares to send children through a blockade zone on an armed ship makes himself guilty of the murder of these children in advance."

The answer to this piece of Teutonic stupidity is to quote the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" "German retaliation consists of one word: annihilation." That infers a lot of others, indiscriminate bombing for one in which the lives of women and children are wilfully imperilled, and from which it was sought to save them. The guilt for the deaths of these mites rests entirely upon those people, who by their dastardly, and cowardly behaviour make it necessary to endeavour to remove them out of harm's way if at all possible. Let there be no doubt about that. The criminally minded men who let loose this war upon Europe, those who are determined to stick at nothing so long as they can gain their end, who have slain hundreds of thousands if not millions of unoffending civilians, man, woman and child, are the people guilty of this latest offence against humanity. Atrocities such as these committed by the Nazis have been so frequent that they come almost to be taken for granted, and the word "Nazi" has come to be synonymous for all conduct that can only be described as bestial.

German parachutists who land in Britain are generously treated by their captors. Their wounds are bound, and refreshment given them. It would be understandable if they received entirely different treatment, but up to the present they have been treated with chivalry, a quality which is apparently entirely missing from the Teutonic character. Why do the Germans carry out these air-raids against British non-military objectives carrying death and injury to non-combatants? To strike terror? They have not succeeded up to the present, and the fact that they have not only intensifies their desire to wreak their vengeance on the weak and unoffending. The real fact of the matter is that British raids over Germany have been far too successful for the German liking. The chorus of hate which the German press is shrieking just now, warning that the German air force would entirely "destroy England from one end to the other," is plainly indicative that the Germans do not like what is happening to them, despite the repeated claims that British fliers fail to hit their targets.

"If Churchill and his airmen keep this up," says "Der Angriff" "then England will not have enough blood and tears to fulfill our remorseless demand for revenge. Let England remember this after every raid on German territory, so she may be prepared for the dreadful end being made ready for her as surely as the 'Amen in church'." German propagandists and press always squeal when Britain gets them under the skin, and the very fact that they are so indignant over the disastrous effect of the British air-raids over Germany is as clear proof of their effectiveness as eye-witnesses' stories or the evidence of photographs. Obviously they do not like the medicine which is being given to them, though perhaps they may find some satisfaction in the knowledge that a number of young defenceless children have been accounted for by one of their submarines. It is no wonder that this latest outrage has aroused indignation in the United States, but of that the Germans care little. It is the orgy of slaughter which satisfies them, though it makes their name to stink in the nostrils of all men who have not yet completely abandoned respect for the quality of humanity.

British Women

The present war is vastly different from any Great Britain previously has fought in because air power, at least Nazi air power, has placed the whole civilian population of the British Isles in the front line just as much as the men of the fighting services. It is not the kind of warfare that is calculated to make a good impression on neutral opinion but that should not worry Herr Hitler and his satellites, who have made short work of several neutral nations since September 3, 1939, despite haloed words describing his good intentions towards them. Today a woman and child in London are in just as much danger, probably a lot more, than a soldier in His Majesty's Army. And, what makes it all the more surprising to the Nazis, these women and children are taking Hitler's onslaught on them just like a true British soldier. If there is fear when his bombers come over, it is not a fear that will break *moral* but a fear that will make the British population fighting mad to smash the Nazi menace once and for all times. Great deeds of heroism have been performed by civilians, men and women alike, since the Germans started attacking the population of Britain and there will be many more before victory comes. Among the most dangerous of jobs in England today is that of firemen, both professional and auxiliary. Together with A.R.P. workers, demolition squads and others, these men have to work while bombers are showering their deadly cargoes to earth. In a recent broadcast from London a speaker described how a German bomb had hit a large department store, in the basement of which 500 people were sheltering, and had set the building on fire. The people marched in an orderly manner to another shelter and before even half of them were out, about six fire engines with their crews were on the job despite the danger of bombs, which were still falling. In two hours the blaze was extinguished. So impressed were a group of women that they refused to enter a shelter and, instead, set about making pots of tea for the valiant firemen. That is what Hitler has done to Britain's women. In their minds there is no idea of "women first." They are eager to accept the same dangers as the men and to fight, if need be, side by side with their husbands, sons, or brothers.

Uruguay Acts

If not all the South American republics have learned the lessons which other countries have with regard to fifth column activities, it is certain that Uruguay has. There the police have arrested six German nationals on charges of conducting subversive activities in Uruguay on behalf of Nazi Germany. The leader of the Nazis in Montevideo has been arrested on the charge that he is the author of a plan to take over the Government of the country in five days with the help of Nazis from neighbouring Argentina, after which it was to have been converted into a German peasant colony. If greater proof were wanted of the widespread ambitions of the Nazi leaders, and the world revolution they are endeavouring to bring about, it is difficult to know what it could possibly be. Nazi activities in south America have been known to be on an extensive scale for a very long time past, while they have not been by any means inactive in the United States. The reports from Uruguay suggest that allegations that Hitler did not contemplate doing anything in the western hemisphere until after the conclusion of the European war are not to be trusted. It is apparent that he is prepared to strike at any time which he thinks propitious, and if he could stir up trouble and disorder in the western hemisphere nothing would please him better, particularly if he could do it in the United States. But what has happened in Europe with regard to the fifth columnists has put the Government of the United States completely on its guard, and though investigations are still proceeding, it is believed that those responsible are in possession of sufficient evidence to round up these underground workers directly the need for such action becomes apparent. Revelations have already been made regarding similar German activities in Japan and the Government of that nation would do well to look into the matter, for it is not the British or other nationals whose alleged activities should cause Tokyo so much concern, but those of the emissaries of their present friends.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Sept. 12.—Since I recently became interested in spiders I have had the webs of two garden spiders protected for observation... not an easy matter when enthusiastic gardeners have brooms: both are large hairy creatures with bodies the size of a fingernail: since poor "Hilda" died by the sting of a scorpion I have thought it better to name my two specimens for purposes of indentification: one is called Gertrude because she lives on a telephone wire—and the name seems to be appropriate—while the other is called Zinnia because she operates among the tall heads of that name. Gertrude takes her toll from the smaller wind-blown insects, such as the Swallows eat, while Zinnia seems to specialize in the heavier creatures (such as Japanese beetles) which come to prey upon the flowers. Both of these spiders use the wind-blown method for their original supports, but I have found they have another, and even simpler, method which gets results every time: every child who uses a swing and urges it forward merely by bending the body, and changing the centre of gravity, will understand this... and this is precisely the method used by Zinnia—breeze or no breeze. Gertrude, who lives higher up, can always depend upon a puff of wind at some time in the evening and her web regularly works out at an angle of 45 degrees: give her the first strand securely fastened, and the rest is easy by the "swing and catch" method. I find that the webs of both these spiders are practically destroyed after each night's work, as the great holes made by larger insects cannot be prepared: only yesterday I found Zinnia with her web torn up...but she was feeding on a large Cicada, completely enveloped in her death-shroud: she fed upon it for two hours after daylight and then went out of business for a day. Zinnia looks like a prize hog and I am wondering if I ought not to arrange some kind of slimming diet.—E.S.W.

WANGLING MONEY AN ART

Proper Approach to Foundations

Getting money out of a foundation to achieve a scientific or an educational purpose is a fine art. How that art should be practiced Dr. Ernest V. Hollis of the College of the City of New York reveals in "School and Society," He ought to know, since he is the author of a book on "Philanthropic Foundations and Higher Education," published by Columbia University Press.

A first-class beggar makes it his business to find out something about his prospective victim's likes and dislikes, his friends and associates. In general he follows the line of least resistance. But the college presidents and the professors who want to study cancer cells or discover the social reasons why Hokum County voted Republican when Roosevelt last ran for President are not nearly so astute.

It is generally assumed by the technically ignorant that every foundation has money to burn. The $150,000,000 principal funds of the Carnegie Corporation or the Rockefeller Foundation certainly loom large, but if they were divided among some 1,200 institutions of higher education each would receive a paltry $5,000, which is about the salary of a single professor. The college presidents and the professors who want money and don't know how to raise it forget all this.

Professor Hollis examined the 1938 crackpot file of one large foundation and found there a request from an educator who wanted an anti-communistic campaign subsidized and money enough in addition to deport all the political "vermin" that might be discovered; a plea for financial aid in syndicating ideas on economic reform which would ultimately do away with capitalism; an expectation that money would be handed out to promote singing and dancing "even for librarians and college professors." The most innocent of applicants wanted the foundation to take over the operation of a denominational college, provided it were operated on Christian lines, to assume a deficit of $50,000 and to be paid a nominal sum for institutional property and good-will.

"A much better approach to any foundation is to become intelligently informed of the areas of its interest and then to seek its aid in these formulated programme of needs" is Dr. Hollis's terms rather than by going to it with a advice to foundation besiegers. Suppose it is the advance of the symphony in which you are interested and you decide without investigation that the Presser Foundation is your meat. It turns out that the Presser Foundation is not interested in music directly, but that it is interested in music buildings.

Good Advice to Applicants

The best advocate is the proposal itself, properly presented. So Dr. Hollis advises informal conferences with foundation staff members or with independent advisers who stand close to foundations. Above all, don't pester the president as the head of a college did who telegraphed half across the continent, "I am coming to New York to wage a two-week campaign to sell our programme to the foundations. May I show you our 'ammunition' and confer on its use?" Let the foundation president's advisers study your proposal on its merits, says Dr. Hollis.

More and more of the grants for higher education and scientific research are made in accordance with a well-established system. Exactly 73.2 per cent. of all the foundation money given to institutions of higher education during the 20th century has gone to 20 universities, and the remaining 26.8 per cent. to 425 colleges in very unequal portions, with 800 colleges ignored. There is no favouritism about this distribution. Columbia, Harvard, Michigan and Chicago do not currently get grants because of their prestige but because they have professors who are doing pioneer work or, as Dr. Hollis puts it, "innovating on the growing edge of some area of American culture." A grant is made through rather than to an institution. A college is merely an agency for enabling the foundation to influence the whole of culture, for which reason the foundation naturally turns to the most influential institutions, which are, of course, the great universities.

The days of open-handed giving will soon be over. The General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation have announced that they will make no more gifts to individual college and universities, and the Carnegie Institution limits such gifts to about 10 per cent. of its annual income. These two philanthropic trusts control 64 per cent. of all foundation assets.

If one wants money for higher education and scientific research one should establish connections with the American Council of Education and the National Research Council. Dr. Hollis says that these are now regarded by the foundations as the best agencies for transmuting "philanthropic dollars into cultural influence." And why? Because such agencies can more effectively "pool and coordinate the activities of scholars in a field and the more readily disseminate findings."

IN PARENTHESIS

Progressing

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* * *

Leave It to Joe

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"Don't worry. Joe does."

* * *

Going Down

YOUNG Man: I'm a crack pilot.
Old Lady: I wouldn't let that worry me. Even the best pilots crack up.

* * *

His Job

"I BET the shoe-maker half-convinced you to do business with him."
"Yes, I was half-soled."

* * *

No Camel

"I'M admiring your coat. Is that camel's hair?"
"Say! Don't you call my girl friend a camel!"

* * *

Dead Ones

"MY brother is working with 5,000 persons under him."
"Where?"
"Mowing lawns in a cemetery."

* * *

Penny Wise

SANDY: Little girl, what would you say if I offered you a penny for your thoughts?
Blonde (bitterly): That's just what I was thinking.

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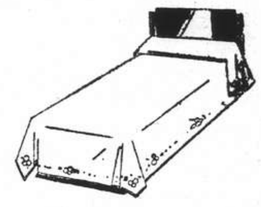

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Britain and America May Retaliate Against Japan

New Economic Embargoes, Reopening of Burma Road Mooted in Washington

Washington, Sept. 24.

NEW economic embargoes against Japan, American use of the British naval base at Singapore and the reopening of the Burma Highway for the shipment of war supplies to the Chungking Government may be the answer of Britain and the United States to the Japanese invasion of Indo-China, influential Congressional quarters believed here last night.

Amid widespread Congressional condemnation of Japan for her invasion of Indo-China, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, reiterated that the United States "disapproves" of Japan's actions in Indo-China.

Simultaneously, there were unconfirmed reports in Washington that the Navy Department may cancel the scheduled visit of sections of the U.S. Fleet to the California coast. There were no official indications that such an order was imminent, however.

"Under Duress"

Mr. Hull also indicated yesterday that the United States was attempting to persuade Britain to reopen the Burma Highway so that war supplies could be shipped to the Chungking Government.

"Events are transpiring so rapidly in the Indo-China situation," Mr. Hull said in condemning the Japanese invasion of Indo-China, "that it is impossible to get a clear picture of the minute to minute developments. It seems obvious, however, that the status quo is being upset and that this is being achieved under duress.

"The position of the United States in disapproval and deprecation of such a procedure has repeatedly been stated." Mr. Hull said that the position of the United States on the closing of the Burma Highway was also unchanged. He said Washington "looks with distavour" on the disruption or closing of any trade routes.

Mr. Hull also said he could not comment directly on questions as to whether the Burma Road issue had been discussed during his recent conversations with the British Ambassador and Australian Minister to Washington.

Threat to U.S.

While Mr. Hull quite clearly indicated the disapproval of the American Government toward Japan's invasion of Indo-China, other Administration leaders withheld all comment regarding steps the United States and Britain may take in retaliation.

Numerous Congressmen, however, openly condemned Japan's action, which was seen as a threat to the Philippines and vital American lines of communication. Some Congressmen believed Japan's action would revive widespread sentiment favouring stiff economic embargoes against Japan.

Mr. John M. Costello, Democratic Representative of California, said that the further Japan expands, "the more threatening she becomes to the United States, not only through the Philippines, but through the danger to our lines of communication."

He said he was receiving an increasing number of letters urging the imposition of stiff embargoes against Japan. He said Japan's invasion of Indo-China undoubtedly would further stimulate this demand among the American people.

Embargo Urged

Mr. John M. Vorys, Republican Representative of Ohio, said he was "alarmed by this Japanese expansion. "I favoured an embargo against Japan before," he said, "and I still favour it, although the more Japan expands, the harder it will be to impose effective embargoes against her.

"We ought to place an embargo on the shipment of all vital war materials to Japan and cease importing Japanese silk."

Mr. Fred L. Crawford, Republican of Michigan, recalled that Mr. Hull had warned Japan several times that any action disturbing the status quo in the Far East would be regarded seriously by the United States.

"While we deliberate," he said, "Japan is constantly advancing. In view of this latest action by Japan, I cannot see how we can avoid taking some very serious action."

A Threat to Peace

Mr. Crawford said that Japan's latest move in the Far East directly endangers the Philippine Islands and "constitutes a threat to peace in the Pacific."

The State Department meanwhile issued a categorical denial of the statement made yesterday in Vichy by the French Foreign Minister, M. Paul Baudoin, who alleged that the United States had approved the Franco-Japanese pact signed in Hanoi on Sunday.

"This Government has not at any time in any way approved French concessions to Japan," the State Department announced.

Meawhile, some quarters believed the United States would adopt some form of retaliation which would not appear to be directly against Japan. Embargoes aimed not directly against Japan, reopening of the Burma Highway "for trade purposes," and similar measures were widely mentioned.

Observers recalled that the United States has taken some such action each time Japan has made an important move in China, America has either acted each time to strengthen China or weaken Japan.

Some unofficial quarters believed that America's next logical step would be one connected with Australia and the Netherlands Eas Indies. In this connection, it was pointed out, the natural move would be to accept Britain's offer of the use of the powerful Singapore naval base.

Mr. Hull told the press yesterday that he had received no confirmation of reports that the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, would go to Singapore next month for repairs. Mr. Hull said that such action would not necessarily be important because there was a distinction between an American warship and the warship of a belligerent country.

Other Washington officials, however, indicated that the first official use of the Singapore base by a United States warship might have important repercussions.—United Press.

No News of Japanese Entry in Germany

Reports from Indo-China Withheld from Press

Berlin, Sept. 24.

While all news of the entry of Japanese troops into French Indo-China was withheld from publication, Foreign Office officials expressed the belief that the difficulty caused by French troops resisting the Japanese entry will reach an amicable settlement as the Japanese action was taken under an agreement.

It was further pointed out by Wilhelmstrasse officials that the Vichy Government has announced that an agreement has been reached between the Franco-Japanese negotiators and at the same time Japan has stressed that she does not have any territorial ambitions regarding French Indo-China.—Domei.

Chinese Press Sees Anglo-U.S. Moves

Combined Strength Said Troubling Japan

Chungking, Sept. 23.

Reports on Anglo-American cooperation in the Far East, the possibility of the Unitel States using the Singapore naval base, and the resultant concern in Japan, held the spotlight in the local press here today. Most papers refrained from commenting on these reports.

Local observers declare that despite the weakening of Great Britain's influence in the Far East as a result of the war in Europe, Japan is likely to be wary of the combined forces of Britain and the United States.

These observers foresee a slowing down of Japan's policy of force as soon as cooperation between Great Britain and the United States in the Far East has been definitely established.

In conclusion, they point out that recent events confirmed Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's recent statement on the improvement of the international situation in China's favour.—Havas.

Japan Plans Increase In Tobacco Production

All Cigars Less Than Five Sen Removed from Market

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

A ten percent increase in Japan's tobacco production next year is planned by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau in line with the withdrawal of expensive cigars and cigarettes from the market, according to the "Asahi."

The greatest increase will be made in the Hikari, Cherry, Bat and Akatsuki brands of cigarettes, the manufacture of which will be increased from 40,000,000 to 42,000,000.

Cheaper cigarettes, such as the Asahi, Nishiki and Hibiki, will reach 13,500,000 next year.

With all cigars costing less than five sen being removed from the market, it is expected that 700,000 cigars will be manufactured. There will be an increase of 180,000,000 pounds of tobacco leaves next year to make greater production possible, Chief Norito Hirawawa of the Tobacco Monopoly announced.—Havas.

War Museum to Be Built At Japanese Academy

To Commemorate 2,600th Anniversary of Empire

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

A war museum is to be built at the Japanese Military Academy in Sobudai, Kanagawa Prefecture, in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the Empire Foundation, the "Asahi" announces.

Preparations are now being carried out under the direction of Major-General Yayezo Akashiba.

The museum will preserve belongings, wills, photographs and other documents of school graduates killed in action, and specimens of recent war materials and arms.

A section of the museum will display belongings of distinguished war dead in the China Affair, including swords of the late Detachment Commanders Kano and Iizuka, and an old baton of command used by Major-General Jiro Wakisaka when he led the Japanese troops in the drive on Nanking.

A museum was planned in 1924 but it was cancelled owing to the great earthquake in Tokyo the previous year.—Havas.

Japan Signs Cultural Pact with Brazil

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Japanese Foreign Office announced here today that a Japanese-Brazilian cultural treaty was concluded yesterday at Rio de Janeiro, the treaty will become effective after exchange of ratifications, the announcement said.

The contents of the new treaty were said to be similar to the cultural treaty signed last year between Japan and Italy.—United Press.

America Asked to Clarify Policy

Mr. Roy Howard States Japan's Drive to South Should Be Stopped

New York, Sept. 24.

Events steadily taking shape in the Far East may more vitally affect the United States in the future than any development in the Battle of Britain, Mr. Roy Howard, head of the Scripps Howard newspapers, said in an article written here yesterday.

Mr. Howard, who has just returned to New York after a 30,000 mile air tour of the Far East, said that the belief is growing in many quarters that war may come between Japan and the United States.

"On any basis of cold reason and simple logic," he said, "the possibility of a clash between Japan and the United States, with their many common material interests, seems too fantastic for serious consideration.

"However, close students of Japanese-American relations, who have long ridiculed the possibility of serious trouble between those countries, today are revising their judgments.

"Such a break can, in their opinion, still be avoided, but it won't be avoided unless the American Government publicly clarifies our national policy in respect to the Far East and until the press and public adopt a more understanding and realistic attitude toward our unescapable role in the Pacific.

"Almost everyone in the Far East foresees an inevitable compounding of the world's present troubles unless Japan's threatened southward march against European-controlled dominions, colonies and outposts is dealt with firmly now."—United Press.

Japanese Civilians May Wear Uniforms

Women Included in Measure To Conserve Material

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

As a result of a campaign started by the "Nichi Nichi," a large movement is afoot in favour of a decree making it compulsory for all civilians in Japan to appear in public in national uniforms designed last Spring by the Clothing Association and the army clothing depot.

The general reluctance of the public to fall in with movement has compelled supporters to request a Government decree forcing them to wear uniforms.

Women are also to be included in the measure, the idea behind it being to conserve material and promote increased interest in national defence projects among women.

Government representatives will hold a series of meetings for this purpose, the first of which will be held next month.

The "Nichi Nichi" expects the meetings to result in the creation of a committee of about twenty members whose task it will be to "work out concrete details."

These details, the paper understands, will include a formula for the "unification of colours, materials and designs of women's clothing."—Havas.

Reopening of Burma Road Urged

"Central Daily News" Wants Action

Chungking, Sept. 24.

Britain is urged immediately to reopen the Burma Road and give China the utmost assistance in the matter of transportation of supplies in a leading article in this morning's issue of the official "Central Daily News."

The Chinese daily expresses the opinion that the Japanese invasion of French Indo-China, despite repeated warnings on the part of the United States, must be regarded as a deliberate affront to the United States.

"Japan apparently wants to strike first before the completion of the United States' two-navy construction programme," the paper states.

The Chinese paper appeals to Germany not to be used by Japan for carrying out Japan's own selfish expansion policy, while at the same time not giving effective support to Germany.

If the powers do not take decisive action now a rapid deterioration of the Pacific situation will follow, the paper concludes.—Reuter.

"New York Times" Warns Japan

British, U.S. Agreement On Bases Seen

New York, Sept. 24.

"Not satisfied with taking advantage of the prostration of France to force humiliating concessions, the aggressive Japanese Army clique had to shoot its way across the frontier after an agreement had been concluded," says the "New York Times" in a leader today.

"Once more," the paper continues, "it appears that the unbridled military oligarchy has defied the Government, and followed the example of Russia and Italy in striking a once powerful neighbour when he is down.

"Japan has applied what may turn out to be the final pressure to expedite the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Britain for the joint use of naval bases in the Pacific. Tokyo cannot expect Washington to be indifferent to this overt disturbance of the *status quo* in the Pacific," the "New York Times" concludes.—Reuter.

Nanking Communique on Indo-China Entry

Seen as Great Blow to Chungking Regime

Nanking, Sept. 24.

That the Japanese advance into French Indo-China at midnight on Sunday was in full accordance with the terms of the Franco-Japanese agreement concuded on Sunday afternoon, was stressed in a communique issued yesterday by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China.

The communique stressed that efforts of Chungking, in connection with the Franco-Japanese negotiations, to alienate Japan from France, Thailand, and Germany, or to bring about British intervention, have ended in failure.

It added that the Chungking Regime, which has been vainly advocating a war of resistance, as well as the Chinese merchants who have been supporting the Regime, should again reconsider the real changes in the world situation.

Reiterating the friendly intentions of the Japanese forces, the communique hoped that the Indo-China troops would not disregard the wishes of their authorities by offering "misguided resistance."

The announcement concluded, "However, should there be such force, it would be unavoidable for the Japanese troops to resolutely take retaliatory measures."—Domei.

America May Close Formosa Consulate

Japan May Be Asked to Close Davao Consulate As Result of Dispute

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The United States may close the American Consulate in Formosa and request Japan to close her consulate in Davao in the Philippines as an outgrowth over an international dispute over a Japanese employee of the American Consulate in Taihoku, Formosa, it was learned here today.

The Japanese appellate court in Taihoku, it was learned, refused to review the case of Mr. Chuhei Matsuo, chief clerk of the American Consulate in Taihoku, who was recently convicted on charges of violating the military secrets law.

As a result of the court's action, the Japanese must serve a three year sentence recently imposed on him by a lower court.

The United States protested to Japan against the arrest of Mr. Matsuo several months ago on the grounds that he had not been guilty of divulging any vital military secrets to the United States.

Mr. Matsuo was charged with giving away vital military secrets because he made up routine commercial reports on such subjects as the number of passenger cars in Formosa.

Some Department of State officials, it was learned, favour the closing of the American Consulate in Taihoku and requesting Japan to close the Japanese Consulate in Davao, centre of the Japanese colony in the Philippines.—United Press.

Japanese Threaten to Exterminate Powers Interfering in Indo-China

Country's Press Stresses "Sacred Mission" in French Colony; Intentions Said Peaceful

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Japanese press said today that any nation which "dares" to interfere with Japan's "sacred mission" in French Indo-China should be "exterminated."

The Japanese Government, said the "Yomiuri Shimbun," will reject without hesitation any third Power's protest against the Japanese invasion of Indo-China.

Japan's intentions in Indo-China, the paper said, "are extremely peaceful and constructive, and they are being taken with the full understanding of the French Government."

Some Third Powers which interfered with Franco-Japanese negotiations from the outset already are showing a "threatening attitude" toward Japan, the paper said.

The "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" urged that the Franco-Japanese agreement on Indo-China should be used "for the establishment of a sphere of mutual prosperity in East Asia" and to hasten the solution of the China Affair.

"If there are any foreign Powers who dare to interfere with this sacred mission," the paper said, "Japan should exterminate them."—United Press.

American Women's Club
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Japan Told to Watch Britain, U.S.A.

Press Sees Extended Help To Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

While pointing out that no foreign power was entitled to raise any objection to the Franco-Japanese accord as it represented the mutual consent of France and Japan, many of the newspapers here went on to voice a warning to Japan to watch the actions of United States and Britain, especially with regard to any help they may extend to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the joint use of Singapore.

The "Chugai Shogyo," a leading commercial daily, sounds a note of warning against machinations on the behalf of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by foreign powers which, instead of following the example of France, will possibly attempt to give vigorous assistance to the Chungking Government as has already been foreshadowed by the reported joint use of Singapore by Great Britain and the United States.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" also urges the Government and the people to watch closely the future movements of Great Britain and the United States. The "Hochi Shimbun" takes the occasion to admonish General Chiang Kai-shek to reconsider his policy of resistance against Japan which, the paper declared, only serves to plunge the Chinese masses into "hell," and which betrays the cause of the emancipations of the nations of great East Asia and the construction of a new order in this part of the world.—Reuter.

Raising Dutch Battalion In Canada

Eastern Canadian Port, Sept. 24.

Eight Dutch army officers have arrived here to recruit an infantry battalion from among Netherlanders in Canada.—Reuter.

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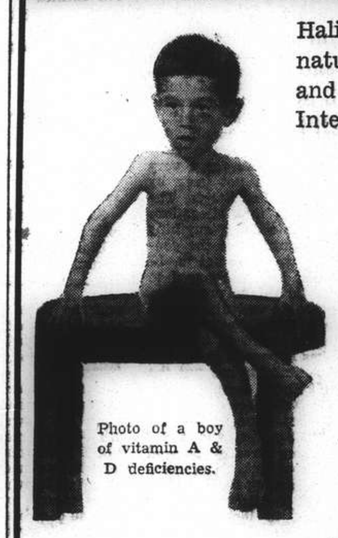

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Inquest Into Death Of Sikh Policeman

Complained of Pain in Chest Before Dying

The inquest into the death of Bachan Singh, a Sikh policeman attached to Sinza Road Station, was resumed by H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday. The inquest opened on September 10 at the Shanghai General Hospital, when Detective Havildar Basant Singh identified the body of the deceased.

Kartar Singh, S. P. S. 230, attached to Sinza Road Police Station, gave evidence yesterday that he met Bachan Singh, the deceased, on September 8 at 6.30 p.m., and asked him how he felt. Bachan Singh said that he was feeling quite well, and looked well. At 9.15 p.m., Bachan Singh's wife came to the witness in his room and asked for some soda water. Five minutes later Kartar Singh went to the deceased's quarters himself, and saw him sitting in the middle of his room in obvious pain. The pain was in the chest and between the shoulders. After witness had massaged him for a while he said he felt better, and refused to go to hospital.

Later Kartar Singh noticed that the deceased's teeth were tightly clenched, and he opened his mouth to give him some water, after which he breathed heavily and coughed. Later still an ambulance was called, and when Bachan Singh reached hospital the doctor pronounced him dead.

Mr. Haines stated that the analysis of the contents of the stomach had not been completed, and the inquest was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday.

Son of Former S.M.C. Treasurer Decorated

Sub-Lieut. D. F. Goodale Awarded D.S.C.

Acting Sub-Lieut. D. F. Goodale, the son of a former Treasurer of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the late Mr. E. F. Goodale, has been awarded the D.S.C. for good service with the British forces in Norway. The citation reads:

"For enterprise and devotion to duty in action at Aandalnes: Distinguished Service Cross to Acting Sub-Lieut. D. F. Goodale, R.N."

Lieut. Goodale was in charge of the naval gun which downed over thirty Nazi planes during the final stages of the action at Aandalnes. The gun had to be placed on the surface of a frozen lake, and in its exposed position, was attacked innumerable times by the Nazis.

Prison for Forging Trade Mark

Two Chinese were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $3,000 yesterday by the First Special District Court for forging the Indanthren trade mark of the Defag Company at 261 Szechuen Road. It was revealed in court that the sentenced printers had printed several thousands of the Indanthren trade marks which they distributed to various dye firms which in turn used them to cheat customers.

A raid recently conducted in the home of one of the accused at 14 Pakhoi Road enabled the police to seize many fake labels. The court was informed that the labels were entirely different from the genuine ones used by the foreign firm. One of the accused had been sentenced before on a bank note counterfeit charge.

Attempted Kidnapping In Settlement

Yesterday morning three kidnappers, two of whom were armed with pistols, attempted to kidnap a Chinese merchant in his private car on Chinhai Road near Bubbling Well Road.

After intimidating the chauffeur and forcing him to alight, the kidnappers commandeered the car and one of them took the wheel and drove off with the victim in a westerly direction on Bubbling Well Road, where the engine stalled. The abductors made off and abandoned the car and its occupant. A report was made to the Chengtu Road police station from where detectives were sent to the scene of the attempted abduction, but no arrests were made.

Rice Profiteer Sent to Jail for Bribery

Sun Chuan-kwan, a middleman of the Shanghai Rice Market in Foochow Road who was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment recently by the First Special District Court charged with illegally increasing the price of the second grade Saigon rice, was again sentenced yesterday by the same court, this time to five months' imprisonment charged with bribery.

It was revealed by the prosecution that when he was discovered offering $65 per picul for his rice he was immediately placed under arrest, because the price was $6 more than the one fixed by the Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee. Soon after he had been arrested Sun tried to bribe the police by paying $40 in exchange for freedom.

Broker's Clerk Arrested For Embezzlement

A young assistant broker of White, White & Company in Kiukiang Road, named C. T. Woo, was charged with fraud by the police yesterday in the First Special District Court and remanded in custody for a week pending further investigations. He was alleged to have obtained $27,100 by means of falsified documents in connection with the sale of 1,000 Exploration Shares.

A crossed cheque was issued, but Woo was alleged to have managed to persuade an official of the stockbrokers' firm to change it into a bearer one, which later allowed him to cash it with a bank. The police were soon notified and Woo was arrested on Monday when most of the money was recovered.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Kurama Maru**, fast freighter of the O.S.K. Line, which arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, is due to sail for Japan tomorrow with a shipment of tin. She is berthed at the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Company's Pootung Wharf. She comes from Los Angeles, by way of Panama and South America.

* * *

The ss. **Taiyo Maru**, Toa Kaiun Kaisya Express liner, arrived in Shanghai on Monday from Kobe, tying up alongside the Company's Wayside Wharf. She is scheduled to make her return trip to Japan tomorrow at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Passengers should be on board not later than half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The Mærsk Line's mv. **Sagoland** is scheduled to arrive in harbour early tomorrow morning, when she will dock alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai Side. She comes from Baltimore, via Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, Savannah, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, Yokohama and Kobe, with a cargo of over 1,000 tons.

* * *

The ss. **Besholt**, fast freighter of the De La Rama Line is scheduled to leave port this morning at 6 o'clock. The vessel, which arrived in Shanghai on Saturday from New York via Los Angeles, San Francisco and Manila, is returning to America with general cargo. En Route to New York she will call at Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and the Panama Canal.

* * *

The D.K.K. Line's ss. **Tsingtao Maru** arrived in harbour yesterday at 5.30 p.m. from Tsingtao and Dairen, and docked alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. She is scheduled to make her return voyage to the northern ports tomorrow at 9 a.m. Mails for Tsingtao and Dairen will be closed respectively at 8 p.m. today for registered letters, and 7.15 a.m. tomorrow for ordinary mail.

* * *

The Toa K.K. Line's ss. **Shanghai Maru** is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon at about 4 o'clock direct from Nagasaki. She will dock at the T.K.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf and is scheduled to leave again for Nagasaki at 9 a.m. tomorrow. Passengers of all classes may embark directly at the wharf between 7 and 8.30 tomorrow morning. Ordinary letter mail for Japan, Korea and Formosa will be closed at 7.15 tomorrow.

* * *

The American President Lines round-the-world liner, ss. **President Polk**, arrived in Shanghai yesterday at 5.30 p.m. from New York, via Havana, Christobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Kobe. The liner tied up at the midstream buoys. She will stay in harbour for 36 hours, leaving again at 6 a.m. tomorrow. Tenders to the vessel will leave the Customs Jetty at 11.30, 5.15, and 9 o'clock today, the last tender being at 1 a.m. tomorrow. The 5.15 p.m. tender today will take passengers' baggage. The company has announced that no visitors will be allowed on board during her stay in port. On her way back to New York, the liner will call at Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Cape Town and Trinidad. She will carry mail for points of call, besides many passengers and general cargo.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From NAGASAKI: Shanghai Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., T.K.K. Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Yokohama	
Sagoland	— 26/9	Nitta M	7/9 1/10
St. Voyager	— 27 9	**From Kobe**	
P G'field	29/8 14/10	Taiyo M	3/10 5/10
Vasaholm	— 20/10	**From Nagasaki**	
From Los Angeles		S'hai M	28/9 29/9
Nitta M	19/8 1/10	**From Keelung**	
From Seattle		Tyosa M	28/9 30/9
W Cuseta	30/9 27/10		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Hoten M	25/9 27/9

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

Sept. 23, from Chinwangtao: Mrs. Mcintyre, Mrs. G. Scott, Mr. Reed, Mr. Williamson, Mr. & Mrs. Huegi, Miss Hollows, Mr. & Mrs. Olsen, Mr. Ku, Miss Winter, Mr. Sprouse, Mr. Bates, Mr. & Mrs. Eisenbert, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Alexanders's nurse, Mr. Weng Chuen.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 24, for Chinwangtao: Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Dewar, Mrs. C. T. Pao, Mr. A. H. Harvey.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Kurama M.	U.S.A.	O.S.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Pres. Polk	Hongkong	A.P.L.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kasiwa M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Kasima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Bittern 36	Am.	Mine	Y.T.P.D.
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line via Honolulu
*ASAMA MARU ..... Oct. 2
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*Sailing from Kobe

Orient-Seattle Line via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 28
HIE MARU ..... Nov. 12

Orient-New York Line via Los Angeles and Panama
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11

Japan-Australia Line via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Sept. 28
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 21

European Mail Line For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
KASIMA MARU ..... Sept. 24
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
*Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

Orient-South America Line West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEIYO MARU ..... Sept. 27
YASUKUNI MARU ... Oct. 27

Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 5
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 19
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

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HOKKAI MARU ..... Oct. 24
Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
SEIA MARU ..... Oct. 29
For E. and S. Africa and S. America
ARABIA MARU ..... Sept. 27
AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Oct. 2
For Bombay and Karachi
SYUNKO MARU ..... Oct. 16
For Rangoon and Calcutta
HAVRE MARU ..... Oct. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Oct. 10
Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
MEXICO MARU ..... Oct. 3

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

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Suwa M	7/12	P Polk	26/9
For Bombay		**For Kobe**	
Haruna M	24/10	Taiyo M	26/9
For New York		Anyo M	5/10
P Polk	26/9	Yasukuni M	10/10
Steel Voyager	28/9	**For Nagasaki**	
Kinai M	10/10	Shanghai M	26/9
Sanuki M	11/10	**For Dairen**	
Dona Aurora	14/10	Tsingtao M	26/9
P Garfield	14/10	Hoten M	29/9
Hokkai M	24/10	Dairen M	2/10
Dona Nati	31/10	Hoten M	7/10
For Manila		Tsingtao M	4/10
P Polk	26/9		
P Garfield	14/10		
West Cuseta	29/10		

Personal

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	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Daylight Saving Time)
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Sept. 24	Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Sept. 27	Sept. 29 at 9 a.m.
		(Shanghai Standard Time.)
ss. DAIREN MARU	Sept. 30	Oct. 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 2	Oct. 4 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 5	Oct. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 8	Oct. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 10	Oct. 12 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. MANZYU MARU ..... Departure: Sept. 29 at 5 p.m.
ss HOKKAI MARU ..... „ Oct. 3 at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Sept. 27
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Oct. 10

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	Arrival	Departure (summer time)
NAGASAKI MARU	Sept. 23 (Yangtzepoo Wharf)	Sept. 24 at 9 a.m. (Yangtzepoo Wharf) (For Kobe via Nagasaki)
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 25	Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 29	Sept. 30 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Sept. 23 (Wayside Wharf)	Sept. 26 at 5 p.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 5	Oct. 8 at 5 p.m.

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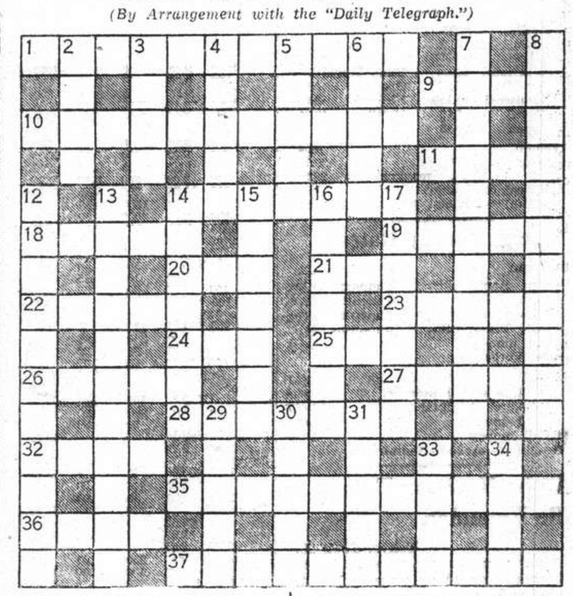


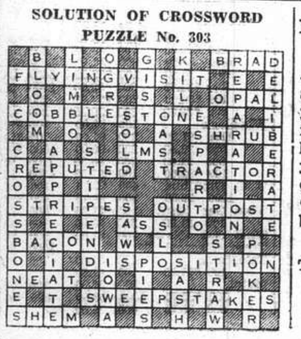
ACROSS

1 Troops that sound suggestive of some railwaymen who have done too much shouting
9 This might be the result coming from a cheetah's bite
10 Describes some games that, oddly enough, a Tory die-hard would not object to
11 This drill a dentist uses
14 Musical direction suggesting additional advice to a poker player
18 Fit out
19 More than this one cellar might give one the jumps
20 This kind of circle makes its course with it
21 With us this is a custom
22 "When sorrows come they come not single—but in battalions" ("Hamlet")
23 Herein one might find a canon or his finger
24 This mentor would presumably bother one with good advice
25 Tree
26 An epithet for Kensington in Stuart days
27 Got up like a flower
28 One of the twelve tribes
32 "Spell" may be misleading, but has nothing in it actually
35 A dot and a plan described perfection in former days
36 It's mad about this to cause to go wrong
37 Hence you get your present occupation

DOWN

2 An unpleasant creature in 10 across
3 This shade of 4 down may be wise
4 Colour
5 Suggests a position of difficulty to any but a sailor (two words)
6 A piece of earth shows a number in a point
7 Part of that portable wireless doubtless
8 Sportsman who is more than half a chatterbox
12 May appear on Taffy's table but he didn't shoot it
13 In funny fashion
14 Messenger that shows something strange in the beer
15 O.T. heroine
16 One of the sights of the world is here
17 A district of England; or is it woman's joint?
29 One wouldn't have expected there to be a noise in this kind of wandering
30 Misplaced anger
31 River of India
33 This 4 down may probably be seen in your garden
34 Part of a creamery

SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 303



PROFITABLE COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

A moment of reflection may sometimes save you money. Should you require any printing done, it is always best to consult a printing house of repute, for it will pay you in the long run—both in economy and quality. The "North-China" Printing Department will be pleased to help with your problems.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055, Extension 5

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/16d.	$ 69.18
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/4	$1,904.76
Yen 22 1/4	$100
Guilders 9 3/4	100
Rupees 19 1/4	100
Pesos 10 1/2	100
Hongkong $23	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/16d.	$ 67.36
U.S. $100 @ 5 3/8	$1,860.00
London—demand, $1=	3 9/16d.
4 months' sight credits	3 5/8d.
4 months' sight docts	3 13/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 3/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 3/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 1/2

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.04 U.S. $1=59.41d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 3 1/2d. U.S. $5 1/16
Hongkong/London 1/2 3/32

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ..... Selling 97/8

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £1=$67.368
Selling U.S.$100=$1,927.710 £1=$69.10
[United Press.]

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
„ Buying „ @ 6 3/32 „ H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 9 1/16 „ H.H.$100
„ Buying „ @ 9 1/16 „ H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 170 per H.H.$100
buying @ 175 „ H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.792
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.886

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 1/2 Lowest 3 1/2
U.S. G.$ 5 1/2 5 5/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING	BUYING
	Cash	Sept./Oct.
£ T.T.	3 1/8	3 1/2
G.$ T.T.	5 5/8	4 m/s. l.c. 5 7/16
Rs. T.T.	19 1/4	15 d/s. 19 7/8

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 1/8	23 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.01	—
Bombay offtake 200 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing rate for Sept. 23	4.04
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.65
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.66

The market was quieter than on Monday, sales from Hongkong, although still considerable, being very much smaller. Local speculators did not, however, show a great deal of activity, and U.S.$ rates remained unchanged throughout the day. At the close there were sellers at:—

3 1/2 sterling 5 5/16 U.S.$ Cash/Sept.
3 3/4 „ 5 3/8 „ Oct

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 23.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81 1/4	London	1/5 31/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	203 1/4	„ sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84 1/4	„ buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	82 3/4
		„ buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/2
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	1/3 1/2
Berne	17.65	Singapore	2/4 1/2
Bel. C'go	176 1/2	Yokohama	1/2 1/2
Shanghai	31 1/4d.	„ (buying)	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	39.95	Shanghai	5.35
Spain	9.25 N.	Hungary	19.50†
Italy	5.05 N.	Rumania	0.50
S'zerland	22.83	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.81	Greece	0.68
Montreal	84.125	Finland	2.05
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.81
Japan	23.48		

London	4.04
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.25
Montreal on London	4.80 1/4

N—Nom. *—Official †—Quoted.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Sept. 23.
Fine Bank Bills, 3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills, 6 months	1 1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2 3/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3 1/4%
Call money	3/8%
New York:	
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0 1/2%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 9/16%B 0 1/2%A
Call money	1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Kobe Harbour To Be Extended

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Work on the extension of Kobe's harbour, for which purpose Yen 22,000,000 have been allotted, will probably commence this autumn and be completed by 1947, the Japan Chronicle states.

When the work is ended, Kobe's harbour will be one of the largest in the country.

Cargo handled in Kobe during 1939 amounted to approximately 17,000,000 tons, and an annual increase of 500,000 tons is expected.—Havas.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Sept. 24.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.16	.16
Antamok	Unq.	.08 S
Bagiuo Gold	.145	.145
Batong Buhay	.0075	.0075
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.19	.20 S
Consolidated Mines	.0021 S	.0021 S
Demonstration	.075	.075
East Mindanao	.08 S	.08 S
I. X. L.	.26 S	.26 S
Itogen	.18 S	.18 S
Masbate Consolidated	.06	.07 S
Paracale Gumaus	.16	.16
Surigao Consolidated	.16	.16
Suyoc	.09	.09
United Paracale	.165	.17 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.0925	.095 S
Manila Hai-Alai	9.00 S	8.90

Turnover for the Morning: 11,700 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 51.30.
S—Sales. *—Over counter.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Sept. 24.

Silver prices declined slightly today, with quotations as follow:—

	Sept. 23	Sept. 24
London spot	23 1/2d.	23 7/16d.
„ forward	23 7/16d.	23 3/8d.
„ gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

It was only to be expected that the market would open firm yesterday, but few were prepared for the extreme strength shown by the popular issues. This strength could naturally not be maintained, as heavy profit taking developed on the receipt of news of fresh disturbances in Indo-China. However, good support was evident on the decline, and it can safely be said that the market behaved extremely well. It must be remembered that there is a heavy over-bought position, some of which may have to be liquidated, but should favourable news develop, local easiness of money will undoubtedly take care of the situation, while most interest is centred in industrials, there is definitely more notice being taken of rubbers, whose returns are shortly going to attract the attention of bargain-hunters and investors.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
456.55	105.42	General	314.23	+ 8.60
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	298.95	+11.01

Total 887,908 shares, 50 bonds.

Morning Session

I. I. Trust (X.D.)			2500	26.25
3000	*26.25	3000	26.50	11000 26.00
1000	25.75	5500	*26.25	6000 26.25
500	*26.50	1000	*26.00	3000 25.75
1000	*25.50	500	25.25	2500 25.50
1000	*25.25	500	*26.00	
S'hai Loan		500	*31.25	3000 31.50
500	*31.75	6500	31.25	500 *31.00
2500	31.00	2500	30.75	
Yangtsze Finance (X.D.)			500	16.10
500	16.20	9500	16.40	2000 16.30
1000	*16.50	2500	16.20	8500 16.30
1000	*16.30	2500	16.40	4500 16.20
500	16.10	500	15.90	3000 16.00
S'hai Securities		11500	6.10	20000 6.05
1000	*6.10	1500	6.10	500 *6.05
10500	6.00	500	6.10	2000 6.05
1000	*6.00	5500	6.00	2500 5.95
1000	5.90	1500	5.85	
China Realty			2500	8.60
S'hai Land		2000	13.10	2000 13.00
4000	13.20	500	*13.10	5500 13.10
2500	13.00	500	*13.00	3000 12.90
Dockyards		1800	39.25	100 39.50
1400	*39.50	800	*39.75	100 39.75
7600	40.00	600	*40.00	2100 40.50
2700	40.25	600	*40.25	100 40.75
3600	39.75	900	39.50	6000 39.50
100	*39.75	200	39.25	100 *39.50
2000	39.75	4100	39.50	600 39.25
600	*40.00	5300	40.00	1500 39.75
1000	*39.75	3100	39.50	700 *39.50
200	*39.25	2900	39.25	1900 39.00
300	*39.00	3700	38.75	2600 38.50
2900	39.00	100	39.25	300 39.00
Wheelock		1500	94.50	600 94.00
200	*94.50	500	95.00	400 95.50
1300	94.50	2200	94.00	1000 93.00
1600	93.50	800	*94.00	100 *93.00
900	93.50	900	93.00	100 *93.50
200	*94.00	1600	93.50	2500 94.00
2300	93.00	300	92.50	1000 92.00
100	*92.00	100	91.50	500 *91.50
900	91.50	1900	92.00	100 *91.00
200	91.50			
C. G. Omnibus		900	23.00	400 *23.00
500	*23.25	100	*23.50	200 23.50
1800	23.25	1500	23.00	
S'hai Gas (Old)		900	21.75	1600 22.00
200	*22.00	700	21.75	100 21.25
900	21.50			
S'hai Gas (New)		100	21.00	300 22.00
400	21.25	500	21.00	
Tram (Bearer)	£1		100	49.50
200	50.00	100	50.50	
Telephone			600	52.00 52.50
400	*52.50	1000	*52.00	100 52.00
200	*51.50	800	51.50	500 *51.00
Metal		1600	36.50	1100 37.00
300	*37.00	500	*36.75	100 36.75
900	*36.50	4800	36.50	200 36.25
100	*36.50	200	*36.25	1900 36.50
500	*36.75	700	36.50	500 *36.50
2000	36.25	1400	36.00	100 35.75
200	*35.50	1100	35.50	700 35.75
200	36.00	100	36.50	
Kaiping				300 47.00
Exploration		3500	29.00	500 28.75
500	30.00	2500	29.25	5000 29.00
1500	*29.00	500	28.75	3000 29.00
3000	*29.00	3500	28.75	500 28.50
6500	28.75	2500	29.00	2000 *28.75
4500	28.50	500	*28.25	2500 28.00
2500	28.25			
Lumber			100	49.00 200 49.50
500	*50.00		700	50.00 200 50.50
200	49.50		100	*50.00 600 49.75
100	49.50		400	49.25 100 *49.50
100	49.25		100	*49.00 400 49.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)		4300	49.50	1200 49.75
800	50.00		500	*50.00 2600 50.50
2300	50.00		1300	49.75 500 49.50
1200	*49.00		3300	49.00 100 *49.75
8400	40.75		200	48.50 300 *48.00
900	49.00		3200	48.75 1200 *48.75
700	*48.50		2200	48.75 1700 *49.00
1000	*49.00		1100	49.25 700 *49.25
1000	49.50		2300	49.00 200 *49.00
300	*49.25		2300	48.75 300 *48.75
500	48.50		100	*48.25 1800 48.25
4900	48.00		900	47.75 400 47.50
400	*47.75		400	*48.50
China Textile			2300	9.25 500 9.30
4500	9.40		3600	9.35 1800 *9.40
2200	9.45		9400	9.50 2000 *9.45
900	9.55		600	9.60 200 *9.60
1800	9.55		5900	9.50 500 *9.50
3800	*9.45		3700	9.45 2900 9.40
400	9.30		8100	9.20 1100 9.25
400	*9.20		500	9.15 1000 *9.15
5100	9.10		2000	*9.00 200 9.05
400	9.00		100	9.05 3000 9.15
500	9.25		300	9.20 200 *9.40
500	9.40		200	9.45 3600 9.35
500	*9.35		800	9.45 3500 9.40
2500	*9.50		1200	9.50 500 *9.40
800	9.35		4500	9.50 500 *9.35
3400	9.25		100	*9.30 100 *9.20
2400	9.20		700	9.05 3700 9.10
700	9.15		500	9.20
Anglo Dutch			500	21.50 600 22.25
400	22.00		100	21.75 100 21.50
100	21.25		300	21.75 100 22.00
100	*22.00		300	*22.25 500 21.5
Anglo Java			1900	39.75 600 40.00
100	*39.75		1600	39.50 1300 39.25
100	39.00		2900	39.25 400 *39.50
200	*39.25		300	39.50 2200 39.2
400	38.75		600	39.00
Batu Anam			4000	1.60 1000 1.5
Chemor			8000	3.00 2000 2.95
Cheng (X.D.)			1000	0.94 1000 0.90
4000	0.91		2000	*0.90 2000 0.90
Consolidated			500	7.20 500 7.10
Java Consolidated				3000 3.70
2000	3.75			
Langkat			1200	30.25 2200 30.50
1700	*30.50		900	30.75 2900 30.50
600	*30.75		1100	30.50 500 30.25
1500	30.00		500	*30.00 100 29.75
Kroewoek			16000	2.85 6000 2.90
1000	*2.80		4000	2.85 4000 2.87 1/2
1000	*2.87 1/2		3000	2.90 6000 2.85
2000	2.75			
Rubber Trust			2500	11.00 500 *10.80
1500	10.90		1500	10.80 2500 10.60
3000	*10.70		2500	10.80 1500 10.70
1000	10.60		2500	10.70
Samagaga				1000 1.70
Senawang			2000	*1.72 7000 1.72
4000	1.70			
Kedah				500 10.00
Kelantan		16000	1.12	2000 *1.14
3000	*1.12	2000	1.12	7000 1.14
Ziangbe		1400	26.25	700 *26.25
1100	26.00	100	25.75	200 25.50
Sua Manggis				3000 1.8
Sungei Duri				100 *61.0
Tebong				18000 1.76
Power 5 1/2% Debs.				5000 91.0

ODD LOTS

S'hai Loan			100	*30.75
Exploration			240	*28.25
S'hai Land	200	13.00	300	12.9
China Textile	50	9.40	50	9.35
50	9.10	125	9.50	
S'hai Gas (New)			57	21.0
Yangtsze Finance	200	16.30	100	16.50
Wheelock			3	94.00
Telephone			70	51.00
Dockyards			12	39.75

Afternoon Session

I. I. Trust X.D.		3000	25.50	2500 25.25
1000	*25.50	500	25.75	
S'hai Loan		1500	30.75	1000 30.50
500	*30.75	500	*31.00	1000 31.00
Yangtsze Finance			X.D.	6000 15.80
500	15.90			
S'hai Securities		5000	5.90	500 5.85
1000	5.95			
China Realty				1000 8.55
S'hai Land		1000	12.80	1500 12.90
Dockyards		2100	39.25	500 *39.25
300	39.00	2400	38.75	500 *38.50
200	*39.00	700	38.75	200 38.50
1800	38.50	900	38.75	1100 *38.75
2400	38.50	100	*38.50	5400 38.75
100	*38.75	900	39.00	2700 39.25
100	*39.00	700	*39.25	900 39.00
300	*39.00	600	39.25	800 39.00
Wheelock		100	92.00	100 *91.50
1100	91.50	900	91.00	100 *91.00
500	90.50	200	90.00	500 *91.00
800	91.00	200	90.50	1100 91.50
100	*92.00	100	*91.50	1300 92.00
C. G. Omnibus		400	22.75	100 *22.75
1300	22.50	300	22.75	100 *22.75
S'hai Gas (Old)		100	*21.25	800 21.25
100	21.00	200	21.50	100 21.25
S'hai Gas (New)		100	21.00	200 20.50
Tram (Bearer)	£1			1000 50.00
Telephone		400	51.00	700 50.50
100	*51.00	100	51.50	
Metal		200	36.00	100 35.75
300	*35.75	2000	35.50	300 *35.50
600	35.75	400	36.00	
Exploration X.D.		6000	28.00	1500 27.75
500	*27.75	1000	*28.00	6500 28.00
1500	28.25			
Lumber		500	49.00	700 48.75
700	48.50	300	48.75	
Ewo Mills (Ord)		500	48.00	200 *48.00
3000	47.75	200	*47.75	900 *47.50
1000	*47.50	1100	47.25	700 47.00
100	47.50	1000	47.25	1400 *47.00
600	47.00	3900	47.25	700 *47.00
500	47.00	1200	47.50	100 *47.75
4900	47.75	300	*48.00	800 48.00
400	*47.75	600	47.75	1500 48.00
500	*47.75	100	48.00	
China Textile		1500	*9.20	100 *9.15
3400	9.15	1800	9.20	1000 *9.20
4500	9.10	300	9.05	400 9.00
300	8.90	6400	9.00	1900 *9.00
1500	8.95	5800	8.90	500 *8.85
100	*8.90	200	9.00	100 *8.95
400	9.00	300	9.05	300 9.10
1500	9.15	2300	9.20	9100 9.15
300	9.10	700	*9.15	700 *9.20
1700	9.25	2000	9.30	
Anglo Dutch		100	21.50	1100 21.25
Anglo Java		500	38.75	200 38.25
1000	*38.25	1200	38.50	600 38.75
Batu Anam				2000 1.38
Chemor				2000 2.95
Cheng			X.I.	1000 0.90
Consolidated				1000 7.00
Kroewoek		3000	2.80	1000 2.85
Langkat		400	29.75	1500 29.50
300	29.25	100	*29.25	100 29.50
800	29.75			
Repah				1000 1.32
Rubber Trust				1500 10.60
Senawang		1000	1.70	1000 1.68
2000	1.70			
Kelantan		3000	1.12	1000 1.10
Ziangbe		400	25.00	200 25.25
300	25.50			
Tanah Merah				1000 *3.77 1/2
Tebong		1000	1.74	6000 1.72
S. W. W. 6 1/2% (Pref)			X.D.	150 14.00
Union Ins.		19 Hk.$	420.00	10 *420.00

ODD LOTS

I. I. Trust			100	25.25
Int. Assurance		466	16.50	300 *16.60
200	16.80			
China Textile		50	9.05	50 8.95
50	9.20	50	*8.95	
S'hai Securities				150 5.80
S'hai Gas (New)		25	*20.50	50 20.25
Telephone				60 50.50
S'hai Land				150 13.00

*—Direct Business.

Japan Shipbuilders Receive Preference

To Get 20 Per Cent. More Steel This Year Than in 1939

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Nipponese shipbuilders will be given preferential treatment in the Government's distribution of steel material, it was learned here today.

The decision was reached by the various Ministries concerned owing to the shortage in mercantile vessels despite the growing demand for ship bottoms for transportation of major commodities.

Lack of progress in the Japanese shipbuilding programme is said to account for the present state of affairs. The matter has been taken into hand by the Ministry of Communications and an early improvement is expected.

Steel Distribution

Upon due investigation, the Ministry found out that the most efficient way to cope with the situation was to bring about a smooth distribution of steel materials to shipbuilding concerns, which have suffered from a lack of metals recently.

After repeated conferences, it was agreed that shipbuilders would obtain twenty per cent. more metals this year than in 1939 in order to enable them to increase production as much as possible.—Havas.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 23.

Firm Conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today, but business was not large.

British gilt-edged securities were notably steady, while restricted industrials received fair support. Kaffir dividend payers also improved.—Reuter.

	Sept. 20	23
U.K. LOANS		
3 1/2% War Loan, (Red.)	£101 1/4	101 3/8
3% Defence Loan	101 1/4	101 3/8
CHINESE LOANS		
4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898	30	30
4 1/2% Anglo French Loan	35	35
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	12	12
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	18	18
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	8	8
5% Honan Rly., 1905	9	9
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	12	12
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	11	11
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	8	8
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	12	12
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	8	8
5% „ „	8	8
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	8	8
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) C.	8	8
5% Canton Kowloon Rly.	7	7
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	38	38
JAPANESE BONDS		
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	31	31
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	6 3/8	6 3/8
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	67	67
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	72	72
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11
National Bank of India	24	24
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Eristol Aeroplane	9/1 1/2	9/-
British American Tobacco	78/1 1/2	77/6
Dunlop Rubber	27/10 1/2	28/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	26/1 1/2	26/1 1/2
United Steel	17/6	17/6
Woolworths	55/-	55/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	15/-	15/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	8/9	8/9
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Sub-Nigel	160/-	160/-
Western Holdings	8/6	8/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	28 1/4	28
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	14/4 1/2	13/9
London, Midland & Scot.	11 3/4	11 1/2
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks	13 1/2	13 1/2
Shell Transport	35/7 1/2	35/7 1/2

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 23.

The strength of the metal market today was entirely due to the announcement of freer exports, while rubber futures closed quiet.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 11 7/8 unc; sellers 12, unc. Oct. del. buyers 11 7/8 unc. sellers 12 unc.

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures. Oct. 7.83 unc; Jan. 7.60 +5; Mar. 7.44 +9; May 7.30 +9. Egyptian Futures (Giza, F. G. F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract; Nov. 12.11 +10; Jan. 11.42 +11; Mar. 11.16 +4; May 11.05 +4.

London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash, middle price, £254 1/4 +6 1/4; 3 mths del., middle price, £258 1/4 +6 3/8. —Reuter.

Korea to Increase the Barley, Wheat Output

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

A five-year plan for an increase in the production of principal grains other than rice as been worked out by the Korean Government-General, according to the "Nichi Nichi."

The programme calls for an increase of 4,300,000 koku of barley in five years, of 1,300,000 koku of wheat, of 300,000 koku of millet and of 100,000 koku of other grains.

The Korean Government plans to ask for an approvisionment of Yen 3,000,000 for this purpose in the next Budget.—Havas.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 23.

A firm and buoyant market was witnessed on Wall Street today, with stock prices generally closing from fractions to over 2 points higher.

A wave of buying swept over a wide list, in which "war babies" forged ahead, while other market favourites followed closely.

Offerings were only made at higher levels and these were quickly absorbed, as operators entered the field with confidence that Britain would survive this winter, while domestic business reports were very cheerful.

The volume of trading totalled 980,000 share.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	135.51	132.98	135.10	+2.35
20 Rails	29.06	28.60	29.02	+0.37
15 Utilit.	22.23	21.96	22.16	+0.21
40 Bonds	—	—	90.22	+0.39
11 Commod.	—	—	52.58	+0.84

Sept. 21	23		Sept. 21	23
Adams Exp	5 1/8	Lockheed	29 1/8	30 1/4
Alg Lud	21 1/8	23	Loew's	*25 1/2	26 1/8
Allis Chal	*33 1/8	34 1/4	Loft Inc	22	21 1/8
Alum Ltd	82	84 1/2	Mack Trks	23 1/2	24
Amer Can	98	100	Martin	31 1/8	32 1/8
Am Cyan	36 1/2	37 1/4	McK & R	*21 1/2	22 1/4
Am For Pow	1 1/2	1 1/4	Mont Ward	41 1/2	42 1/2
„ $7 pfd	*15 1/4	16	Mountain	3 1/2	3
Am Loco	15	16	Nat Avian	*10 1/2	*10 1/2
Am Metal	*16 1/4	17	Nat City B	*24 1/4	*24 1/4
Am Radtr	7 1/4	7 3/8	Nat Dairy	13 1/2	13 1/4
Am R Mill	11 1/2	12 1/2	Nat Dist	21 1/4	21 1/4
Am Smltg	41	43 1/2	Nat Lead	17 1/2	18 1/4
Am Sug R	*13 1/2	14 1/2	Nat P & L	7 1/8	7
Am T & T	163	165	Nat Sup	5 1/2	6 1/8
Am Tob B	77 1/4	77 1/4	N Y Cent	14 1/2	15 1/8
Am Water	*8 1/8	9	Niag Hud	4 1/8	4 1/4
Anaconda	22 1/4	23 1/4	N A Avian	17 1/2	17 3/8
Atchison	16 1/2	17 1/8	N Pacific	7 1/8	7 3/8
Avian Cpn	4 1/8	4 1/2	O I Glass	54	55 1/8
Balt & O	4 1/4	4 1/2	N Am Co	19 1/8	19 1/4
Bald Loco	15 1/2	16 1/2	Pac G & E	29 1/8	29 1/4
Barber	*10	10 1/4	Pack Motor	3 1/8	3 1/4
Barns Oil	8 1/4	8 1/8	Pan A Air	15	15 1/4
Bendix	31 1/2	32 1/8	Paramount	6 7/8	7
Beth Steel	80 1/8	81 1/2	Penn R R	22 1/2	22 3/8
Bliss	14 1/8	15 1/8	P & R Coal	0 1/8	0 1/8
Boeing	16 1/4	17	P S of N J	34 1/4	35 1/8
Borg War	18 1/8	19	Phil Pet	35 1/8	37
Briggs	22 1/4	22 1/2	Pure Oil	*7 1/8	7 1/4
Budd Mfg	4 1/8	4 1/8	Pullman	20 1/4	21 1/8
Can Pac	2 1/8	3 1/8	Radio	4 1/8	4 1/8
Case J I	54 1/2	56 1/2	Reading	13 1/2	14 1/8
Celanese	29 1/8	30 1/2	Rem Arms	5 1/8	*5 1/8
Chase N B	*29 1/4	*30	Rep Steel	18	18 1/8
Ches & O	40 1/4	41	Rep Avian	5 1/4	5 1/8
Chrysler	77 1/8	80 1/4	Rev C & B	11	12 1/8
Col G & E	5 1/4	5 1/8	Rey Tob B	35	35 1/8
Col Credit	32	32	Safeway	44	43 1/4
Com & Sth	1 1/8	1 1/8	Schenley	*10 1/4	10 1/8
Con Edis	26 1/8	27 1/4	Sears Roeb	83 1/8	83 1/8
Cons Oil	6 1/4	6 1/8	Soc Vac	9	9
Cont Can	39 1/8	40	Sthrn Pac	*9 1/4	9 1/8
Cont Oil	*18	18 1/8	Shell U Oil	8 1/8	9
Copld Steel	18 1/8	19 1/8	Sthrn Rly	20 1/2	22
Curtis Wr	32	33	Spicer	32	33 1/4
„ A	*26 1/2	27 1/8	Std Brands	6 1/8	6 1/4
Deere	20 1/8	21 1/8	Std G & E	1 1/8	*1 1/8
Dist Cpn S	17 1/8	17	Std Oil C	18	18
Douglas	77	78	Std Oil N J	34 1/4	35 1/8
Du Pont	170 1/2	175 1/2	Stone & W	8 1/8	8
E P Lead	8 1/8	9 1/8	Studebaker	7 1/8	7 1/8
Eaton Mfg	33 1/4	33 1/2	Swift Int	*18 1/2	18 1/8
Elec A Lite	73 1/8	73 1/8	Technicor	9 1/8	9
Elec B & S	5 1/8	5 1/8	Tex Cpn	36 1

FROM DAY TO DAY

DR. S. D. Joffick, director of The Clinical Diagnosis Institute (Medical Laboratory) 620 Szechuen Road, has returned and resumed his work.

UNDER the London Zoo's adoption scheme 350 menagerie inmates have "godparents," which means a saving of £3,000 on this year's food bill.

MR. L. R. Wilson, of Messrs. Drake-ford, Davis & Wilson, who has been absent for the past two years, has returned to Shanghai with his wife and son.

THE Legislative Council of British Guiana has passed a resolution expressing the wish of all the inhabitants to relieve the British Government from giving them financial assistance during the war.

FROM the salvage collected in Coventry, England, by the Red Cross and St. John Fund after deducting all expenses, there is to be delivered during the next two months a mobile X-ray unit, which will cost between £1,500 and £1,700.

AT the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road, there will be a song and aria concert on September 29, at 8.30 p.m., rendered by Louis Levinee and complemented by recitals of the actor Karl Bodan. Accompanist: Max Retzler.

FOR the prosecution of the war the British Colonies have subscribed over £9 250,000 to the Government in gifts and loans free of interest. Recently many gifts have been made expressly for buying fighter and bomber aircraft to protect the British Isles.

DR. Francis Parker, of Emory University, Georgia, U.S.A. states that experiments in relieving hay fever by administering tablets of potassium gluconate have proved successful in seven out of ten cases. His theory (says a B.U.P. message) is that most people get hay fever because their nasal tissues lacked potassium.

COL. Dean Ivan Lamb, an American pilot who is said to have shot down the first Gotha over London in the last war, has cabled to the Premier offering to serve Britain again. He was a member of the 13th and later of the 19th squadron of the R.F.C. and says he would like to get back as an instructor or pilot for "another crack at the Boches."

THE Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations is having its first meeting of the season today at 4.15 p.m. in the Green Room of the Shanghai Race Club (entrance from Mohawk Road). The principal speaker will be Dr. Constance Cater on "The Problem of Mental Health in Shanghai." The Scandinavian Women's Association will be the hostesses.

THE young members of the British Women's Association who use the lunch rooms at Headquarters are advised that a distinguished visitor, Professor Winifred Cullis, who only left England five weeks ago, will be lunching at Headquarters on Thursday and will have some interesting things to tell members. Those who do not stay for lunch regularly are asked to advise the secretary should they require lunch.

BRIGHTON'S famous £110,000 aquarium is closed for the duration of the war, according to a decision made by the Town Council in five minutes. The exotic fish are going to London Zoo Aquarium for breeding, Brighton receiving half the profits. Valuable freshwater fish will be released in a pond owned by the corporation, and other varieties have been eaten at the municipal hospital. But anyone who would like to keep an alligator (or six penguins) should write to the general manager!

A MILKMAN armed with a shot-gun was helped by a farmer's 14-year-old daughter to ensure the capture of two German airmen on the South-East Coast, after their machine, a twin-engined fighter, had been shot down. When the plane landed the milkmen, followed by the girl, ran from a dairy, and the airmen, an officer and a sergeant surrendered. After being taken to a railway station by the R.A.F. personnel the captured officer shook hands with and saluted the member of the W.R.A.F. who drove him away.

THE Ministry of Education has summoned a national conference on physical culture to be held in Chungking on October 10. the "Sin Wan Pao" reports. Mr. Gunson Hoh, well known physical director, has been appointed Secretary-General of the coming conference by order of the Ministry. Suggestions are now being forwarded to the preparatory committee of the conference by heads of the bureaux of education of various provincial governments and by school inspectors and well known physical directors, the paper states.

CENTRAL Nottingham's new M.P., Sir Frederick Sykes, has had a life crammed with adventure. It started in the Boer War 40 years ago, when he served as a trooper, and was badly wounded. Then he became a balloonist and a pioneer of military aviation, spent a few years in Parliament, and was Governor of Bombay during the worst five years of its history. When he went out his life was often in danger. When he returned public feeling had entirely changed, and he was acclaimed even in the headquarters of Congress. He married the daughter of the late Bonar Law in 1920, and the House of Commons paid the couple the unique compliment of adjourning to present them with a silver tea and coffee service.

WITH the wreckage of a Heinkel seaplane across her poop deck, the 1,000 ton British coastal steamer Highlander steamed triumphantly into an East Scotland port. Her seamen-gunners, under Captain William Gifford, a Shetlander, brought down this and another German bomber off the North-east Coast of Scotland, coolly holding their fire until the last possible moment. The crew were machine-gunned and wounded by fire that raked the small vessel from stem to stern, but the ship big-zagged at full speed while its gunners did the impossible. The 15-year-old steward boy, John, on his first trip, when told to put on his lifebelt volunteered to help with the ammunition and was as cool as many men on board.

Balkan Conference Possible In Rome

Mussolini Would Like To Imitate Precedent Set By Hitler at Berchtesgaden

London, Sept. 24.

There is some question of convening a Balkan conference in Rome as a result of the recent meeting between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, according to a Swiss report.

It is hinted that there would be no question of inviting Turkey to the meeting, which would be confined to representatives of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Probably Signor Mussolini, says Reuters' Diplomatic correspondent, would like to imitate the precedent established by Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, when the heads of the Governments of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania were summoned to receive orders to compose their differences.

Il Duce has some similar idea in mind, and has apparently cast Greece for the role of Rumania in his scheme of settlement, namely, as the chief victim of any process of carving up.

Italian papers have not only been encouraging Bulgarian aspirations to a port on the Aegean Sea but have long supported the idea of a separate Macedonian state, to which Yugoslavia would also be a big contributor.

Bulgaria Hesitant

Bulgaria has shown no signs of wishing to press her Aegean claim, but rather seems to be content to let it rest, at any rate until the end of the war. She is not anxious to be used as a cat's paw in any Balkan combination, nor is the idea of an independent Macedonia popular in any of the three countries.

No doubt Italy would always be able to make some capital of alleged Albanian claims, but the whole scheme seems artificial and forced.

On the other hand, information received in London indicates that it is Germany rather than Italy who is attempting to reopen the Balkan question for the obvious purpose of strengthening her ties with Bulgaria still further.

Germany already enjoys enhanced popularity there on account of the southern Dobrudja settlement, but had some of her thunder stolen by the Soviet Union, who is believed to have encouraged Bulgaria in her claims against Rumania.—Reuter.

London's Civil Defence Organization Praised

Utmost Energy Shown By All Forces Concerned

London, Sept. 24.

Practical experience in the past few weeks has demonstrated the fundamental soundness of London's civil defence organization and the excellent spirit of its members, states the Civil Defence Committee of the London County Council in a report to the Council.

The greatest demands have been made on the fire service, and both regular and auxiliary forces worked with the utmost energy at whatever task had arisen.

The average time taken by ambulances to reach the scene of incidents, nothwithstanding the black-out, was only seven minutes from receipt of a call.

Practical experience and particularly prolonged absence from home enforced on large numbers of people by unexploded bombs has shown the need for expanding the conception of emergency rest and feeding centres. Strict limitations formerly placed on the extent to which the Council might provide food and bedding for the homeless have now been removed and beds, mattresses and hot meals are now available at centres.—Reuter.

Japanese Threat to N.E.I. Singapore Seen

Chinese Circles Hope for British, U.S. Action

Chungking, Sept. 24.

Japan's "invasion" of Indo-China is not aimed primarily at China but forms an important step in her policy of southward expansion and is likely to be used as a jumping-off ground for a future attack on the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore.

This view of the Franco-Japanese agreement concerning Indo-China is finding considerable currency in informed circles here today, and the Chinese are keenly awaiting the reaction abroad to the new Japanese adventure, particularly the views of Britain and the United States.

Chinese circles generally believe that the United States will make further more drastic economic reprisals against Japan, while it is hoped that Britain will give China greater assistance in order to secure Chinese cooperation in a joint effort to check Japan's southward expansion.

It is pointed out here that any collapse of China would leave Japan a free hand to pursue her policy of southward expansion.—Reuter.

Gandhi's Problematic Visit To Viceroy

Belief Expressed That Compromise May Ensue

Wardha, Sept. 24.

The ostensible reason of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Simla for an interview with the Viceroy on Friday is to elucidate the Government's attitude towards the Congress resolution last week, which, *inter alia*, withdrew the conditional offer to co-operate with Great Britain in prosecution of the war.

While the extremist section of the Congress hopes, by pursuing a policy of non-violence as a cloak to anti-war activities, to provoke a breach with the Government, the conservative majority does not pretend to know Mr. Gandhi's thought but believes a compromise may ensue. There is even embryonic hope in some quarters that the interview may lead to a resumption of office by the Congress in provincial legislatures.—Reuter.

Official Figures Give R.A.F. Wide Margin Over Enemy

Superior Equipment, Better Training Compensates For Lack of Numbers; No Conclusive Answers

London, Sept. 24.

THE one-year tally sheet of air war, according to official British figures, gives the R.A.F. a wide margin in results over the German Luftwaffe and its Italian consort, and an edge in equipment and training which goes far to compensate a big deficit in numbers.

But as the war enters "Year Two," in which Britain must beat off all attacks and build for the counter-offensive which everyone believes will come, there are still no conclusive answers to questions which might decide the entire conflict.

Can Germany effectively blockade the British Isles, using her air to supplement her submarines? Aside from spasmodic dive-bombing attacks on convoys, in most cases inconclusive and carried through only with costly casualties, there has not yet been any mass offensive against Britain's food and supply ships.

Can mass bombing, carried out from nearby bases, and by constant waves of bombers, smash the R.A.F. and its factories on the ground, and create the havoc inland into which France and the low Countries were thrown?

Previous Disadvantages

If Germany goes "all out" in an air offensive against Great Britain, can the R.A.F. muster enough planes to dominate the sky over the island? In Norway, the R.A.F. was at a hopeless disadvantage because it had no bases for its short-range fighters. In Flanders and France, two and later three fighter squadrons took the whole burden of defence until the front approached close enough for Hurricanes and Spitfires to operate from home bases against the enemy.

Can German parachutists and airborne infantry be used effectively against a nation fully awake to the dangers of this sort of attack? They have been used so far only against weak nations which had waited too long to re-arm, and which were taken completely by surprise.

The test will furnish the answer to these questions, but the R.A.F. thinks it knows it now. Attacks on convoys, unless given strong fighter protection against the murderous eight-gun barrage of Hurricanes and Spitfires, is suicidal—and no fighter operating from the European mainland can reach the present North Atlantic convoy lanes.

Plane Production Speeded

Plane production, after a slow start and frequently spasmodic development, is running in high gear. Shipments from America are increasing each month. Britain is a compact unit where the R.A.F. can fight in its own air and concentrate its forces or spread them out at a moment's notice. The anti-aircraft and balloon barrage defences, comparatively feeble twelve months ago, have been constantly tightened. It's hard to find a field in England now where a plane could get an uninterrupted run for a surprise landing, or a section where armed men don't watch for parachutists in 24-hour relays.

Finally, the R.A.F. did manage to dominate Dunkirk and the Channel during large parts of the desperate Dunkirk evacuation. It can put up a strong show here against all comers. And the figures for the past year are tribute to its effectiveness, numerical inferiority or no.

Statistics of Enemy Losses

According to official British statistics, enemy plane losses confirmed amount to 3,069 as of August 5, exclusive of the Polish campaign and of many probable planes shot down. There is only one reservation. Losses for the Western Front from September 3 to the capitulation of France are given as 2,380, which includes several hundred reported by the French which the R.A.F. cannot check. A total of 336 have been shot down over Britain and its coast, 43 over Germany and German waters, 18 over the North Sea, 65 in Scandinavia, 88 by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm or ship-borne anti-aircraft, and 139 Italian bombers and fighters in Africa and the Mediterranean.

British losses are given as follows, as of August 5: 53 over Britain and its coasts, 400 on the Western Front of which 376 came before the French capitulation, 105 over Germany and German waters, 22 over the North Sea, 66 in Scandinavia, 20 in the Italian campaign, 14 Fleet Air Arm machines in scattered actions and three in unspecified localities—the total is 683.

Striking Tribute to R.A.F.

Air casualties are the hardest figures to check in any war. During the height of the offensive in the west, the Germans had many times more planes in the air each day than the Allies. But the above figures, according to British sources, are a striking tribute to superiority in material and training which was all the R.A.F. had at the start of the war to compensate for a crushing German overweight in numbers and a still-limping production programme.

Britain had the Spitfire and the Hurricane, equal in speed respectively to the Me 110 and Me 109. and firing a terrific concentrated burst of 160 shots a second from eight machine guns spaced along the leading edge of the wing, designed to chew any aerial target to pieces. Both had a big edge in manoeuverability over German fighters.

Britain also had the power-operated, four-gun turret for its bombers, a savage defensive weapon developed by a firm whose original experience in such matters had been gained from the design of revolving summer houses for formal English gardens. A squadron of 12 Defiant fighters, equipped with these turrets, destroyed 37 Messerschmitts on its first flight because the Germans mistook them for forward-firing Spitfires. That was May 29, when the R.A.F. accounted for 77 Germans.

Heavy equipment included the excellent Blenhelm and Wellington bombers, huge Sunderland flying boats for long sea patrols, and the fleet of Lockheed "Hudsons," the all-purpose surprise of the war, used as convoyer, reconnaissance plane, light bomber and even long-range fighter.

England Bears the Brunt

The collapse of France turned the whole course of air war toward England, with constant R.A.F. raids of retaliation over Germany and the Low Countries. The British raids were aimed primarily at air fields, war industries, gasoline plants and depots, communications, and concentrations of barges which might be used to attack England. The Germans struck at industry but above all at coastal shipping. The balance, according to neutral as well as British observers, rested with the more active R.A.F.

During the four weeks ended August 5, for example, the R.A.F. dropped 37,000 bombs over German controlled territory, with great damage at points like Hamburg and districts like the Ruhr. During the same period, the Germans dropped 6,987 over Britain, with some undeniable damage but no crippling effects. Between 50 and 100 German bombers were over Britain each night.

Between June 18, the beginning of intensified raids, and August 5, the R.A.F. and anti-aircraft destroyed 307 raiders, losing 172 on defensive and offensive combined.—United Press.

Britain Seeks To Stop Night Raids

Best Brains Concentrating On Problem; Labours Still In Experimental Stage

London, Sept. 24.

Britain's best scientific brains are still concentrating on the task of beating the night bomber, Reuters' air correspondent learns.

While their labours are still in an experimental stage, the practical application of improvements to defence measures already made justify the hope that the recent prophecy of Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, will be fulfilled before very long.

Sir Archibald Sinclair affirmed last week that the problem was not insoluble, and added that he contemplated a time when night bombing would cease to be attractive to Marshal Goering, German Air Minister.

Nazis Don't Like Him

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, snapped with a Tommy gun during one of his tours of inspection of Britain's coast defences. The Nazis now call him one of the "gangsters of the Thames." What does he look like?

Scientists are studying the problem from many aspects. The realm of new inventions is also being searchingly investigated, although no entirely new weapon has emerged. Nevertheless, in the protection of London —of its vital military targets if not yet of its civilian population—there have been encouraging signs of fruitfulness.

"Box" barrage anti-aircraft fire based on a new method of prediction was the first of new night phonomena. Since then, while there has been little diminution in the fierceness of barrages, more fighters have operated. Most balloons have stayed at heights they maintained all along. Searchlights seemed to observers "erratic" in force one night, and mostly off the next.

Those responsible for the defence of London are gratified, the correspondent learns, with the marked effect these tactics have had on Nazi night-raiding operations.

Weather conditions naturally largely determined the efficacy of each aspect of night defence, or any combination of them employed, but the energy and ingenuity displayed with each weather change has at least resulted in mystifying Marshal Goering's night fliers.

It would be a mistake if Britain were to concentrate on finding a solution which applied only in certain conditions, the correspondent was assured today.

With the approach of winter, rain and fog alone are not expected to deter the enemy in his evident determination to maintain, and possibly increase, the scale of night attacks, though some mitigation may be expected as a result of ice formation on wings and controls, which brings aircraft to a dangerously low operational height.—Reuter.

Thai Goodwill Mission Arrives in Rangoon

Rangoon, Sept. 24.

An official goodwill mission arrived here yesterday morning from Thailand.

The mission, which leaves for India on September 30, is visiting Burma, India, Malaya and Australia, with the object of promoting friendly relations between Thailand and the British Empire.—Reuter.

Jewish Officer Rescues Nazi

Own Life Risked to Aid Pilot After Crashing Into Heavy Sea

Folkestone, Sept. 24.

Despite Chancellor Adolf Hitler's hate for his race, a Jewish officer yesterday saved the life of a Nazi pilot at the risk of losing his own life.

Lieutenant M. E. Jacobs, Jewish officer of the British Army here, plunged into a heavy sea and rescued a wounded Nazi pilot, Frederich Dilthey, who was on the verge of drowning after his machine, a Messerschmitt, had been shot down.

After a battle with Spitfires, the Messerschmitt dropped over the edge of a cliff and plunged into the sea 300 yards from the local breakwater. It sank instantly.

Lieut. Jacobs and others heard the pilot call out. Lieut. Jacobs threw off his tunic and dived into the sea. He swam the 300 yards in fast time and began bringing in the wounded German ashore. Another British soldier also plunged into the sea to aid Lieut. Jacobs, but he became exhausted and had to be rescued by a fishing boat, which also picked up Lieut. Jacobs and the Nazi.—United Press.

Soviet Demands Said Made in U.S.A.

Envoy Reported to Have Four Requests

Washington, Sept. 24.

A split has developed in the Roosevelt camp over the question of granting certain important economic and political favours which the Soviet Ambassador to the United States is demanding as the price for bettering Soviet-American relations, the "Times Herald" declared today.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Constantine Oumansky has made requisitions during the recent "behind the scene" talks with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, and demanded that they be disposed of promptly.

The requests, the paper stated, include: The sale of $25,000 000 worth of machine tools to the Soviet Union, the export of which would presently be subject to a virtual embargo. The sale or lease of a large number of tankers for the carrying of oil and petrol to Soviet Russia. The despatch of technicians in order to supervise the construction of aviation petrol refineries.

Preferential treatment for Soviet citizens by the American Immigration authorities and the Department of Justice.

Mr. Cordell Hull, according to the "Times Herald," considered the requests as unreasonable, while Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, favoured the granting of substantial concessions for the boosting of American-Soviet trade and obtaining Soviet political cooperation in the Far East.—Domei.

"Japan in Position To Cut Burma Road"

Important Feature of Indo-China Action

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

With the entry of Japanese troops into Indo-China, Japan will be in a strong position to proceed in a northwesterly direction and cut the Burma route to China, the "Japan Times" said today.

The "Japan Times," known to express the views of the Foreign Office, pointed out that this factor was one of the most important features of the Japanese action in Indo-China.

The fact that the Japanese will be in a position to move toward the Burma route must be considered as important, the journal said, because the British were preparing to rush ammunition and resume traffic along this road as soon as the rainy season would be over.

The Japanese Government was reported to be attaching importance to Britain's action upon the expiration of the Burma agreement on October 18.—United Press.

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BEAUTIFUL, furnished two rooms in one of the best up-to-date apartments. Use of kitchen. Quiet. For two foreign persons only. Particulars telephone 74151, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. -4717

FLATS and rooms, all modern conveniences with large garden. Foreigners only. Apply Lane 42, 19 Tunsin Road, near 14 bus station. -4723

SOUTH facing nicely furnished clean room, private bath, telephone, in European villa, big garden. Bachelor preferred. 1606 Avenue Joffre, after 2 p.m. -4739

TO LET, large double room, enclosed verandah, bathroom, garden, in private guest house. Apply 325 Rue Bourgeat. -4732

FURNISHED room with verandah for single person, can be seen 2-6 p.m. All modern conveniences. 17 Rue Chapsal. -4715

ROOM to let in apartment house. 468 Avenue Joffre, Apartment E301. -4726

SOUTH, furnished room to let, near Race Course, single person. Apply Apartment 4, 738 Burkill Road. -4707

TWO furnished rooms in apartment (for single). To see from 4-7. 375 Rue Bourgeat, 25 Chance Apartments. -4686

FURNISHED room in apartment, centre French Concession, in a small family Breakfast optional. Telephone 74961. -4644

Rooms with Board

WELL-FURNISHED room, suitable couple or two bachelors. 125 Avenue Roi Albert, 83 Verdun Terrace. -4731

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -4670

NICELY-furnished room, facing south in modern apartment. 112 Ferry Road, Apartment 6. No refugees. -4567

Furnished Apartments

FURNISHED apartment for sale. Apply telephone 76351, from 11-1 p.m. -4721

TO LET, one-roomed luxurious apartment, telephone, down-town. Apply General Investment Co. -4731

THREE-ROOMED apartment, Route Ferguson, rent $250. Furniture, key-money US$350. Address Box 2543, NCDN -4647

Furnished Houses

DESIRABLE modern, furnished residence to let to foreigners only, or Route Magniny, near Route Winling Rental US$80 per month. For further particulars address Box 2577, NCDN. 11439

19 years, detached house on leased land situated on Tunsin Road, in a good residential district, containing nine rooms with garden and all modern conveniences. Immediate occupation if required. Selling for US$1,050. Address Box 2585, NCDN. -4724

Unfurnished Houses

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11127

ATTRACTIVE residence (detached) Seven rooms, three bathrooms, best quiet part Avenue Joffre. Central heating, garden, garage. Rent $260 for long lease, available October 1. US$1,000 including one year's rent, redecoration installation telephone, gas. No brokers. Box 2550, NCDN. -4657

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before September 28, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1264, 1643, 1751, 1766, 1814, 1831, 1848, 1892, 1906, 1919, 1926, 1928, 1945, 1981, 2019, 2028, 2042, 2057, 2062, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2106, 2108, 2284, 2317.

Animals

GOOD home wanted for male kittens clean habits. Telephone 77941. -4708

PARROT. Very tame and young blue crested amazon. Great fun for children. Learns quickly. Difficult to obtain Shanghai. US$22. Telephone 71235. -4689

GOOD home wanted for small male puppy, smooth-haired, white and tan, very affectionate and clean. Telephone 70586, 75 Route Mayen. -4687

Miscellaneous

If you wish to sell the piano hire a bullet-proof waistcoat and play tennis on a private court, advertise under this heading.

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Educational

ATTRACTIVE Chinese lady gives lessons in Mandarin, Shanghai dialect and Cantonese. Box 2592, NCDN. -4740

YOUNG lady wishes to exchange Russian lessons for English. Box 2568, NCDN. -4692

CHINESE young lady, speaks English, Mandarin, Canton and Shanghai dialect, willing to teach language. Please address Box 2583, NCDN. -4726

FOREIGN YMCA, French classes starting Tuesday, October 1, 6 p.m. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. -4643

SCHOOL of Applied Art, 204/206 Edinburgh Road, corner of Avenue Haig. Classes in drawing, painting, advertising, fashion drawing, handweaving, sculpture, evening-life-classes, children class, etc. Under the direction of Mr. Schiff. For information Telephone 23287 before 11 a.m. -3825

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano lessons and French lessons at pupil's home. Best references. Post Office Box 4006. -4482

LECONS de piano par dame belge, diplômée Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles. Spécialité pour enfants. Deux fois par semaine: $25 par mois. Boite 2312, NCDN. -4202

MUSIC-theory, harmony, counterpoint, composition, instrumentation (for individuals or classes) taught by Wolfgang Fraenkel, 1434 Avenue Road, Room 25. -4277

VIOLIN teacher gives lessons at pupil's home. Moderate fees. Ruhemann, 482/7 Dalny Road. -4514

GERARD PINCUS, pianist, pedagogue, gives lessons (piano, theory, accompaniment) pupil's/teacher's home. 382/3 Rue Bourgeat. -3625

THE Shanghai Business College. Oral classes. Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial English, Conversation, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second floor). Telephone 17733. 11317

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults. A-1 references. $25 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -3219

IRMGARD Menzel, dramatic soprano, gives singing lessons. For appointment, Telephone 70586. -3614

Wanted to Purchase

REQUIRED 1 Acme visible card record with about 10 trays, cards 7½ in. x 5 in., also one small Monroe calculating machine. Address Box 2589, NCDN. 11440

STEEL tube furniture, chromium plated, secondhand, writing desk, chairs, table, etc. wanted. Box 2556, NCDN. -4672

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. 195 Kiaochow Road, House 7. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -4542

WANTED, sixteen bore, double-barrel shotgun of excellent quality, preferably German make. Please state price, condition and general description in reply Box 2470, NCDN. -4494

ADVERTISER buys men's, ladies', children's used garments, shoes, underwear, wallets, trunks, bedding, napery, household implements of every description, carpets, everything of any use, even in damaged condition. Box 2392, NCDN. -4354

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -4096

WANTED all kinds of household furniture and sundries. Telephone 08967 or 510 Peking Road, George Young. -4140

WANTED, small dog's kennel, suitable cocker spaniel. Telephone 77608. -4665

SET of tennis screens or stop nets, for double court. Replies to Box 2562. NCDN. 11420

WANTED, good quality bedroom suite, also sitting-room suite. Must be in first-class condition. State price. Address Box 2540, NCDN. -4693

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 11037

Lost

$50 reward. For recovery of a doctor's black bag with contents, name on the lock. Lost between Beverley House and the Custom's Jetty and Tender for R.C.J.L. Tjitjajlengka, September 6, 2 p.m. containing passports, passbooks, etc. Finders please communicate with Beverley House, 30 Boissezon, telephone 70787. 11387

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy, half to one mow of land in residential district, French Concession. Price and full particulars to Box 2576, NCDN. 11434

BUBBLING Well, property for sale. US$40,000, annual income over 3 per cent. No brokers. For further particulars, address Box 2548, NCDN. -4655

FOR SALE, Bubbling Well investment property. Price $110,000. Highest income. No brokers. Box 2146, NCDN. -3943

FOR SALE, large, unoccupied, English-style house with heating and modern conveniences and garden, in western residential section French Concession, measuring over three mow, price US$12.000. Bona-fide offers address to Box 2326, NCDN. No brokers. -4684

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED to rent, two-roomed office, preferably at Liza Building. Address Box 2584, NCDN. -4726

TO LET: office with telephone, Bund district. Apply General Investment Co. -4736

TO LET, one furnished room with bath, telephone, heating; two office rooms, at Bubbling Well Road. Box 2560, NCDN. -4732

LARGE spacious office in central area is desired. Willing to pay any remunerations to those who can lease us the same. Telephone 17739 Mr. Kanoh. -4714

DOCTOR'S office to let, half-day (mornings) furnished, 45 Denis Apartments, 770 Bubbling Well Road. Early application desirable, 33837. 11419

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

The depression to the South of Kiusiu is continuing East ward. Low area over Kiangsi. Fine to cloudy weather and variable winds around Shantung and over the Yellow Sea. Fresh North-Easterly winds abating between the Yangtze and Kiusiu. Variable winds over the Eastern Sea. Overcast with drizzle or possible showers in the Yangtze Valley.

	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 67.3 max. 79.3
„ same date last year	min. 56.1 max. 85.6

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1940 (24th day of 8th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Sept. 27, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 8. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Sept. 25, at 1 p.m. for registered and at 2 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamership mails for America and Europe: Oct. 6, 7 and 13, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Announcements of Births, etc., in this column, $10 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. GAUNTLETT

368 GREAT WESTERN ROAD

Telephone 21583

11439

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

25 *Balboa Day*
25 *Tientsin Russian Concession taken over by China (1920)*

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
29 Concert Louis Levine, A.W.C., 8.30

OCTOBER

1 K.D.'s Jumble sale, Un. Ch. Hall
1 Opening meet. Amer. Women's Cl, 4-6
5 Russ. Lt. Op. 'Columbine,' Lyc. 8.45
9 Trio Baer, Wittenberg, Schoenbach. Chamber Music, American School, 10 Avenue Petain, 9
9 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
10 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
11 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
12 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
17 Le Ballet Russe in 'Coq d'or' fantastic and amusing ballet in 3 acts, Lyc. 9.15
19 Ballet Russe 'Coq d'or' Lyc. 9.15
20 Ballet Russe 'Coq d'or' Lyc. 2.15, 9.15

G. R.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the name of the Hankow Land Development & Management Company Limited has been struck off the Register.

Dated at the office of the British Registrar of Companies, Shanghai this twenty-fourth day of September, 1940.

A. H. GEORGE,
H. B. M. Consul-General and Registrar of Companies, at Shanghai

11441

I Anledning af Hans Majestæt Kongens 70 Aars Fødselsdag vil Danske være velkomne hos den danske Gesandt Torsdag den 26. September K1.5-7 i Cathay Mansions, Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Indbydelser er udsendt gennem Det Danske Samfund i Shanghai. Denske, der ikke maatte have modtaget en saadan, indbydes herved venligst til at komme til Stede.

11432

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS

With effect from 12 Noon on Wednesday, September 25, 1940, all correspondence, etc. destined for all units, departments and individuals of British Military Headquarters in Shanghai, should be addressed c/o Records Office, H.B.M. Consulate-General, 33 The Bund.

11437

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS, FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

7% PREFERRED STOCK

The regular dividend of Three and One-Half Per Centum (3½%), or Tls. 3.50, per share, for the half-year ending September 30. 1940, on this corporation's Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, will be paid to the holders of such stock as registered on the books of the corporation September 30, 1940. This dividend will be paid in Chinese National Currency, conversion to be effected at the official rate of Tls. 0.715 equals One Chinese National Dollar.

The books of the corporation will be closed from September 27 to 30, 1940, both days inclusive, to all transfers of Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock. Dividend checks will be dispatched September 30, 1940.

KENNETH LOCK,
Assistant Secretary

11417

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BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 22/40

VACANCY FOR NURSE

The British Municipal Council, Tientsin, invites applications from ladies of British Nationality for the position of nurse in its Municipal Hospitals.

The salary will be $225 per month with board, lodging and uniform allowance, plus such temporary special allowance as the Council may grant from time to time. At present the Temporary Special Allowance is 30 per cent. on the above figure of $225.

The successful candidate will be on probation for the first six months of her service and, at the end of that time, should her work and conduct have proven satisfactory, she will be offered a contract in accordance with the conditions of the Council's Staff Service Regulations.

The contract will entitle the employee to participate in the benefits of the Superannuation Fund, Long Leave with salary and passage-money, etc., as provided for in the above-mentioned Regulations.

The successful applicant must pass a satisfactory examination as to physical fitness by the Council's Medical Health Officers on arrival in Tientsin.

Applicants must be fully trained nurses with Surgical and Obstetrical experience, accustomed to the routine of a General Hospital.

Applications, accompanied by copies of diplomas and testimonials, and "curriculum vitae" must be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than October 22, 1940.

By Order,

H. F. BARNES,
Secretary and Engineer.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Tientsin, September 14, 1940.

11355

SHANGHAI RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Members will be held at the Shanghai Race Club, Stewards Room, 2nd Floor, Grand Stand Building on Wednesday, October 16, 1940 at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

J. W. M. MARTIN,
Hon. Secretary.

11442

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

HENRY LESTER ENDOWMENT
13 Columbia Road

Temporary assistance invited for about 3 weeks in the teaching of History and Mathematics 2 or 3 hours daily. With or without honorarium at applicant's choice.

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LONDON STILL CALLS . . .
for help for Air Raid Victims.

Since sending £2,500.—on Sept. 11th to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Relief, the Central British War Fund has collected about £900 between Sept. 10th and Sept. 20th.

Six days remain to make
SHANGHAI'S ANSWER . . .
On October 1st worthy of the generosity of Shanghailanders.

Send your Air Raid Relief donation to Mr. G. H. Stacey, C/o. H. & S. Bank.

RAFFLE

Royal Air Force Raffle to aid War Fund, for Historic "Wipers Times".

Tickets, $1.—at Moutrie's, or Mr. A. R. Fraser, A.P.C.

-3687

NATURE'S PARADOXES

The night falls but does not break. The day breaks but does not fall. The motorist may fall on evil days and even go broke if he has omitted to cover his car with a COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 23 16.00	Sept. 23 21.00	Sept. 24 4.00	Sept. 24 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.76	29.85	29.86	29.89
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.16	—0.05	+0.11	+0.04
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.01	+0.07	+0.10	+0.04
Wind (direction)	ENE	NE	NNE	NE
„ (miles per hour)	11.8	12.4	11.2	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	71.2°	69.3°	69.3°	75.6°
Humidity (per cent)	93	94	95	76
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	8	8
Rainfall (inches)	0.00	0.03	0.08	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 23	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.78	—0.18	30.00
Temp. min. 60.8° Max. 76.8°	68.8°	—1.0°	70.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.87	0.47	37.71

Time and Tide	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.47
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.47	17.46	17.45	17.44	17.42	17.41	17.40
Moon rises at Shanghai	23.50	——	0.49	1.51	2.55	4.02	5.10
Moon sets at Shanghai	12.55	13.44	14.31	15.17	16.01	16.45	17.28
Flood makes Shai. (day)	16.10	17.41	7.34	7.56	8.42	9.14	10.16
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	7.38	10.41	11.24	14.01	14.35	14.55	15.47
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	18.18	7.05	8.34	9.38	10.29	11.10	11.51
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	6.02	5.45	6.78	7.90	8.88	9.70	11.15

The above are zone times. Daylight saving time is one hour later.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Light anticyclone over Japan. Forming depression over the Yangtze Mouth. Fine weather with southerly to south-westerly winds in the north and around Shantung. Rainy or misty and unsteady winds in the Yangtze Valley. Fresh easterly winds over the north part of the Eastern Sea.

State on the morning of the 24th:—Moderate anticyclone over Japan. Pressures rather low and unsteady over China. Depression to the south-west of Kiusiu moving eastward. Typhoon to the south of Guam moving west-north-westward.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 25.	Reg.	Ord
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China Manila S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo) A	12.30	14.00
Hongkong and Canton	13.30	14.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	14.00	14.30
Hongkong	14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, September 26.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao Chefoo and T'sin	8.30	9.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong B	—	—
Foochow via Futsing x	16.30	17.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, September 27.		
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin x	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China Manila and Java Ports cx	11.00	12.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton x	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon and Canal Zone, closes at 12.00 on 24th.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 26th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 26th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on October 5, 1940.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Via S.H.N.R. 1.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains, (for time of closing, see above).

'CELONA' FLANNEL
A TOOTAL FABRIC
Ideal for Children's Nightwear and Pyjamas
36" WIDE PLAIN $6.95 yd. PRINTED $7.95 yd.
In white and pastel colours
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED immediately, a steno-typist capable of rapid shorthand speed and clean transcript. Working hours 5 to 10 p.m. daily. Knowledge of foreign languages of decided importance. Only experienced persons need apply to Post Office Box 483 or Telephone 11340 ex. 23. 11438

VACANCY occurs for foreign junior in firm of accountants. State particulars to Box 2588, NCDN. 11439

WANTED English speaking, well-connected Chinese salesman for sale of superior neckties. Box 2571, NCDN. -4697

WANTED, young lady stenotypist-beginner. Address Box 2553, NCDN. -4667

EXCELLENT positions are assured to students of either sex after a few months training at Farmer's Commercial College, 264 Kiangse Road, Telephone 14967. -2439

YOU require an office position without delay. Join the Shanghai Business College in preparation for suitable position. Shorthand, typewriting, commercial English, conversation, bookkeeping and accountancy. Many placed in progressive positions after few months' training. Apply for particulars. 320 Szechuen Road (second floor). Telephone 17733. 10858

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Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

EFFICIENT Chinese lady seeks position as typist; also evening work. Address Box 2581, NCDN. -4722

EXPERIENCED, raliable accountant, undertakes bookkeeping jobs. Address Box 2591, NCDN. -4735

YOUNG lady seeks position as governess, nurse, lady's companion. Perfect French, English. Box 2587, NCDN. -4730

CAPABLE merchant, experienced in every branch of textile and clothing trade, seeks immediate occupation. Excellent references. Box 2573, NCDN. -4730

YOUNG lady, neat appearance, trustworthy, reliable, knowledge of shorthand and typing, seeks position as receptionist or similar one. Box 2582. NCDN. -4724

BRITISH ex war serviceman (total abstainer) willing accept any offer employment. Box 1866, NCDN. -4719

CATERER, open for engagement for hotel or club, of Netherland nationality, fully-experienced in managing cuisine of large hotels or clubs. No objection to offers from outports. Please reply Box 2566, NCDN. -4688

STENO-TYPIST, young lady, experienced, seeks position. Languages: English, French, German. Address Box 2560, NCDN. -4677

YOUNG civil engineer, Chinese, 24, newly graduated, seeks position. Salary no object. Box 2551, NCDN. -4659

ENGINEER, second-class British Board of Trade Certificate requires suitable position on shore. Address Box 2402. NCDN. -4376

ENGLISHMAN, 47, former interior import salesman, desires position in any decent capacity, Shanghai or Singapore. Fit and capable. Address Box 2509. NCDN. -4557

FIGUEIREDO'S School can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced, 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 11369

CHEMIST experienced in analytical routine of textile, oil, soap, chemical industries, seeks position. Box 2455, NCDN. -4461

STENOTYPIST, lady, neat worker, own typewriter, seeks home work. Box 2220, NCDN. -4238

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE: well established kiddy shop in central location. Owner leaving Shanghai. For particulars write Box 2539, NCDN. -4632

OPPORTUNITY! Novelty in gift and propaganda, for bargain sale. Novelties-Sale, 110/52 Szechuen Road. -4607

MANUFACTURERS/exporters requiring representation, connections, sales in Malaya, Java, can interview responsible merchant now in Shanghai. Address Box 2541, NCDN. -4634

Miscellaneous

MUSIC printing and publishing, copying (as printed), transposition, orchestration. Reasonable rates. G. N. Popoff, 23/4 Linda Terrace, 2-6 p.m., telephone 77465. -4699

MISS D. B. Quelch, new telephone 75478. -4716

REFRIGERATOR for sale, hire, also repairs, service. 998 Avenue Road, Telephone 31722, Refrigerator Doctor. -4631

TYPEWIRTERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes-Baby dealers, Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, Telephone 11875. -3513

REFRIGERATORS bought, sold, hired and repaired. Russian Electric Co. Telephone 74816. -3859

JOINER'S workshop (electric machinery); speciality: serial jobs. Can call on customers. Ludwig Lewinsohn, 218 Chusan Road. -2438

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, refrigerator, 4½ cu. ft., US$90 or near offer, telephone 34859. -4712

TELEGRAPHIC code books at low price, because of closing business. Wall Street Code by W. John Hartfield, ABC Code 6th edition; Acme Commodity Phrase Code; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code and Second Phrase Code; Tanner's Universal Trade Code; Western Union Code; Duo Code. Box 2586, NCDN. -4729

FOR SALE, one used operating-room table. Address Box 2593, NCDN. 11443

FOR SALE, dentist's chair, bore-machine and instrument-cases. 1140 Broadway, Hongkew. -4705

OLD coffee set for 12 people, Royal Saxon Porcelain Manufactory, white-gold, profusely decorated, bargain. Office hours 9 a.m.-7 p.m. 1310 Avenue Joffre. European Arts. -4339

A good, old violin; used vacuum-cleaner, complete set of accessories. Box 2565, NCDN. -4687

BEAUTIFUL, antique wall-screen with stone incrustation, for sale at bargain price. At 320 Tiendong Road, Room 5. -4713

SHOT-GUN for sale. 16-bore, automatic Browning in case. Practically new. Telephone 73576 before 8.45 p.m. -4721

STEEL tube furniture, chromium plated, secondhand, writing desk, chairs, table, etc. wanted. Box 2556, NCDN. -4673

SECONDHAND. Whether you want to purchase cheap furniture, carpets, or sell them, call Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -3908

MEISSEN figures, vases, dinner, tea, wine-glass sets, heavy attractive crystalware, baccarat, glassware, beautiful miniatures, modern oil paintings. Dr. Weiss, 1823A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -4626

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used, at reasonable prices. Room 138 Hamilton House. -4539

LATEST two-coloured lace turbans, $1.90; baby pillows $1.25; bed-sheet with pillows, $19. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11393

PORCELAIN, crystalware, oil paintings, bronzes, gift objects from Europe, always in stock at our standard low rates. Please look out for our special offers appearing every Saturday in this column. Martin Futter, Wolff and Cohn. 308 East Seward Road. Mind the house number. -4479

DINNER-coffee-sets, 6/12 persons. Clearance sale in crystal (claret, liqueur etc.) glasses. Drastic reductions. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -4261

EXHIBITION of antique miniatures, dainty porcelain figures, and many other European art objects. 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501, Telephone 87801. -4543

SALE: Piano Zimmermann, excellent condition, $1,400. Baby-grand Ibach, US$500. Universal Radio Co., 1160 Avenue Joffre. 11357

LADY'S fur coats, jackets, capes, foxes. Wholesale prices. F.E.C.C., 46 Route Grouchy. After office hours, telephone for appointment 73740. -4585

Cameras

CONTAX III 1.5 new, with accessories, US$160. Telephone 74192, 8-10 a.m., 7.30-9 p.m. Box 2594, NCDN. -4741

GOOD German camera, Thagee, new condition, F4.5. Price $150. (Catalogue price $300). Box 2579, NCDN. -4709

WANTED, good German camera, any make, but not over US$50. Please state price in reply. Box 2471, NCDN. -4494

Radios

RECORD-receiver, European workmanship, 6 American tubes, American loudspeaker. Flawless reception of Europe guaranteed. US$12.50. Demonstration without obligation. Repairs by European expert. Radio Record, 3 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262; 1916 Avenue Joffre Telephone 73109; 681 Bubbling Well, Telephone 32217. -4738

ZENITH 7-valve 1940 model for sale. Perfect reception. Telephone 73576 before 8.45 a.m. -4721

FOR radio repair call International Radio Service. Foreign workmanship. Telephone 75097. 9 Cardinal Mercier. -4218

3-POINT Super foreign made, with American tubes and American loudspeaker. Reception of Europe and America guaranteed. Six tubes US$12; seven tubes with magic eye US$14. Local receiver with five American tubes, selective, tuneful, US$7. Repair of all types. Demonstration without obligation. 3 Point Radio Factory, 33 Chusan Road, Telephone 50283, -4336

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 11359

Dancing

ELLAN'S Dancing Academy. Opens October 1, 1940. Latest ballroom steps taught. Moderate fees. Hours: 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m., 4.30-8.30 p.m. 152 Route Destelan. -4535

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private/class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4319

Holiday Resorts

SPEND lovely autumn at Tsingtao. Home comfort to be had at Miramer House. Apply Miss Slater, 24 Lai Yang Road. -4468

Motor Cars and Cycles

1933 Vauxhall six cylinders, good engine, 70% new, for sale, US$240. Apply Telephone 93180, office time, J. K. Sung. -4734

FOR quick sale: 1940 Nash, 4-door sedan, perfect condition, not over 3,000 miles. Price US$1,220. Telephone 12873, 12 to 3.30 p.m., Mr. Wong. -4731

BRAND-NEW Studebaker Champion at favourable price, for sale. Owner leaving. Box 2578, NCDN. -4736

WANTED to hire by responsible foreigner, temporarily in Shanghai for two months, motor-car in good condition. Give terms and petrol consumption, to Box 2575, NCDN. 11433

DO you want to sell your car? If so, show it to us! If we buy, we pay you cash. We want good, used cars. American Motors, Federal Inc. U.S.A., 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone 60182-3. 11436

1936/7 Pontiac 4-door sedan, in good condition, 5 new tyres and new paint. Owner leaving. For quick sale, US$380. No offer. Telephone 34483. -4506

BALILLA Fiat 1933, 4 cylinders. A-1 condition. New painting. US$290. Telephone 35787. 11426

1934 Morris Minor coach. Excellent throughout. Owner leaving. Telephone 14847 office hours. -4667

FOR SALE, Studebaker 1935 sedan; Chevrolet 1932 coupe; Chevrolet 1934 sedan; Terraplane 1934/35; Hudson 1932; Baby Ford. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -4670

PLYMOUTH coupe 1939. Owner-driven less than 5,000 miles. In perfect condition throughout. Will carry a new car guarantee from the local agent. Here is a real bargain for the man who wants a fine motor-car at a low price. US$950 or nearest offer. Telephone 14403 for demonstration. 11390

Office Cars

LIFT available closed car, vicinity Sayzoong/Joffre/Bund. Three times daily. Box 2574, NCDN. -4704

WANTED, daily seat in car to and from Boys Cathedral School, morning, noon and evening, from Avenue Joffre/Avenue Foch or thereabouts. Reply Box 2544, NCDN. -4646

Garages

GARAGE to let, heating, light, water. 7 Columbia Road, corner Great Western. -4698

Clothing and Fabrics

SHIRTS! Correctly made to measure, from $22.50. 200 new designs, guaranteed English materials. Razon's, Central Road. 11429

LADIES' worn hats renovated, remodelled perfectly. Fine selection of new model hats, ready made and to order. Reasonable prices. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -4421

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 37024. -4279

TABLECLOTHS with/without napkins, kitchen linen, excellent pure linen qualities. Bargain. Box 2199, NCDN. -4018

ENGLISH suitings: 100% wool 60 in. from $34.50. "Midnightblue" dress material pre-shrunk $49.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11089

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent, four/five-roomed house/apartment, furnished/unfurnished. Pay good price. 10-3 telephone 18951. -4756

FLATS, houses, wanted. Concession, Settlement, Hongkew. Sico, 33 Chuson Road, telephone 50283, Sunday closed. -4692

WANTED to buy, furnished apartment, four/six rooms. No brokers. All particulars. Box 2570, NCDN. -4686

WANTED immediately. Furnished, large room with private bathroom attached, for one month. Telephone 86306. Between 12-2. -4691

WANTED, by American couple, three-roomed apartment, unfurnished, Concession or Settlement, with heating, water and taxes included. Telephone 78564. -4427

DOCTOR wants two or three rooms with private bathroom and kitchen. Box 2394, NCDN. -4366

WANTED two-roomed flat, kitchen, bath. Willing pay two/three months in advance. Box 2448, NCDN. -4407

Chinese Servants

SMALL British family require, October 1, first-class cook-boy, experienced and well-recommended. Good wages. Reply Box 1572, NCDD. -4703

WANTED good coolie-boy. Good wages. Box 2580, NCDN. -4711

EXCELLENT cook-boy, speaking good English, recommended by English and American family. Box 2561, NCDN. -4676

GOOD house/cook-boy. Honest, experienced, hardworking. Excellent testimonials. Address Box 2547, NCDN. -4652

PERSONALLY recommended, clean and reliable child's amah. Can knit. Address Box 2555, NCDN. -4672

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4311

BRITISH couple require man and wife as cook/boy and coolie/wash amah, for small flat. Living quarters provided. Must be experienced, honest and clean and have references from former British employers. Reply, stating wages to Box 2564, NCDN. 11427

EXCELLENT cook-boy, native of Peking; clean, honest, speaks English well, for English or American family. Highly recommended. Box 2559, NCDN. -4678

GOOD cook-boy, quiet, courteous, good cook, clean and honest servant, seeks position. Recommended. Box 2070, NCDN. -4679

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